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SEEDS
of
RARE
PLANTS

OFFER NO. 25 B

REX. D. PEARCE
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Elmer H. Kreps.

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

Seeds and bulbs are forwarded as ready. All seeds, but not actual bulbs or live plants, are postpaid. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Goods are offered subject to arrival or harvest. All previous prices are withdrawn.

I try to send out only good seeds, but I cannot control the conditions under which they are planted. I give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants I sell, and I will not be responsible for the crop.

In order to keep prices as low as possible, this business is conducted on a cash basis. C. O. D. shipments will be made only when deposit of at least one fourth the value accompanies the order. Bulbs will not be sent C. O. D., due to their perishable nature. Please note that post-office charges a fee for handling C. O. D. shipments, and this will be added to cost of goods in collecting amount due.

Please remit in full with your order, by postal or express money order, if possible. Personal checks will be accepted, however, should it not be convenient to get a money order, but if remittance is made by check, be sure to add three cents, (*not* 3%), to the total sum to cover collection charge made on checks by the bank of deposit.

Orders of less than fifty cents are filled at an actual loss, and we must reserve the right to refuse such.

REX. D. PEARCE

Merchantville

New Jersey

CASH ENCLOSURES—If you enclose actual cash, currency in any form, with your order sent in by ordinary mail, it must be at your own risk. I cannot be responsible for possible losses under such circumstances. Money orders are cheap, safe, and easily obtained. I suggest their use so far as possible, in making remittances.

ORDERS FROM ABROAD—I send seeds to all parts of the world without charge for regular postage, but customers in isolated regions where additional special transit charges are levied, should remit for these. Customs duties, (if levied at all, these are usually low on flower seeds), are payable by the purchaser, usually at his local postoffice. Remittances with order can readily be made by purchasing an International Postal Money Order at your own post-office. I cannot use stamps, or actual currency of other countries. Please allow for differences in exchange.

WHERE NEW SEEDS COME FROM

I now offer seeds of about two thousand separate varieties or species of plants. Of these, several hundred are of my own gathering, saved at my nursery and trial ground, or collected elsewhere. Other kinds come from specialist growers in this country or abroad; many are saved on private estates, or from noted collections, as of named Peonies, Lilacs and the like. Other seeds come from the more than one hundred professional or amateur botanical collectors with whom I have contacts in various parts of the world. Manchuria, China, Japan, India, Palestine, Anatolia, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, The Canaries, Alaska, Canada, New Zealand, Tasmania, Western Australia, South America, and almost every European country and American state, contribute to the supply. I personally make more than 5000 miles of special botanical and study trips each season, in the area from the Great Smokies on the south to the Adirondacks on the north. The correspondence alone, incident to gathering these rare seeds together, and to tracking down sources of supply for specific rarities, runs into many thousands of letters each year.

Four-page folder of cultural instructions and general directions for sowing, will be sent all who order seeds.

KEY TO LETTERS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

- a—Prefers acid soil.
- at—Tolerant of acidity.
- b—Suitable for the hardy border.
- bt—For background or screen plantings.
- c—Of value as a cut flower.
- d—Will grow in rather dry soils.
- e—Of easy culture for the beginner.
- f—Protect with mulching in winter, north.
- ft—Lift in autumn, and store in frost-proof place through winter.
- g—Ground cover or carpeting plant.
- h—Sow in early spring or late autumn, or if sown in summer, shade the seed-bed.
- ht—Makes a good pot or house plant.
- j—Tree.
- k—Sow in early spring.
- l—Needs lime.
- lt—Tolerant of, or slightly prefers, lime.
- m—Likes moist soil. Keep watered.
- n—Effective for wild naturalizing.
- o—An annual.
- ot—A biennial.
- p—For pavements, step crevices or walls.
- q—Shrub.
- r—Of value in rock garden.
- s—Prefers shade.
- st—Tolerates light shade, but will grow in sun also.
- t—Means nothing alone. Must always be taken in combination with letter before it.
- u—Bulb or tuber, or of bulb-like habit.
- ut—Bulb for forcing or pot culture.
- v—Vine.
- w—Sow in heat in sunny window, frame or conservatory.
- x—Sow in spring or summer, up to August.
- y—Sow in late autumn, (November through February), in open ground or frames, for spring germination. May usually be sown in spring also, if stratified or given refrigerator treatment. See cultural leaflet sent with seeds for directions.
- z—Annuals of course, flower first year, biennials and most perennials the second season. The symbol "z" indicates that a longer period is required. Not used with trees, or other woody plants.

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESIS indicate season and duration of bloom, as follows: (1) early spring, (2) late spring and early summer, (3) summer, (4) late summer and early autumn, (5) all autumn, (6) late autumn, (7) winter, (8) tends to be ever-blooming, (9) grown for fruit, form or foliage, rather than flowers.

NUMERAL FOLLOWING PARENTHESIS indicates normal mature height in inches, under good culture. Height of trees and many shrubs is given in feet.

STAR (*) before variety name, indicates an annual.

STAR (*) following name indicates a hardy perennial that will bloom first season if sown early.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS — No sign is used to show these, but it is to be assumed that any variety is a hardy perennial unless the key signs, or the description, indicates otherwise.

When part of the key letter group is enclosed in parenthesis, an alternative cultural method is indicated.

ANNUAL PUZZLE GARDEN

A blend of seeds of flowers that will bloom first year. Many really rare and unique kinds are included, along with those of general standard interest. Surprise your friends with sorts they do not know. Not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

SPECIAL ROCK GARDEN BLEND

A mixture in varied proportions of seeds of more than one hundred distinct and interesting perennial flowers that are right for the rock garden. Please note that some kinds will come up quickly, while others are slower to germinate. Transplant young seedlings with little soil disturbance, for likely there are kinds still to sprout. Special large pkg. 25c.

HARDY BORDER BLEND

A mixture of seeds of hardy perennial flowers that are large enough for the border. Not less than 75 kinds in this blend. Mostly rather quick and easy, but a few kinds are slower to germinate, so do not disturb seed-bed too soon. Special large pkg. 20c.

HARDY SHRUB BLEND

Seeds of very many interesting kinds in mixture. Some will germinate within a few weeks, others may take months. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter season has passed, in order to give all a chance to come. Special large pkg. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

TREE EVERGREEN BLEND

A mixture of seeds of conifers. Fir, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and the like, together with Ginkgo, Larch, Yew, Cedar, etc. Some of these naturally germinate quickly. Others may take months. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter has passed. Not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

HARDY TREE BLEND

Seeds of broad-leaved trees, mostly deciduous, but a few, such as certain Magnolias, Holly, etc., are broad-leaved evergreens. Seeds of coniferous evergreens, such as Pines, are not included. See Tree Evergreen Blend for such. Some of the kinds in this mixture naturally germinate quite quickly; others are much slower. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter season has passed. Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

SUCCULENTS TENDER ORNAMENTAL

A mixture of diverse and bizarre succulents for pot culture in sunny window or conservatory. May also be plunged in rock garden in summer, or even used for bedding if that appeals. Includes varied and interesting Mesembryanthemums, Lithops, Trichodiadema, Aloe, Agave, Stapelia, Euphorbia, Cotyledon, Aeonium, Gasteria, Fauaria, Haworthia and the like. Pkt. 15c.

SUCCULENTS HARDY ORNAMENTAL

Seeds of reasonably or fully hardy succulents and semi-succulents. Includes Lewisia, Sedum, Sempervivum, certain Saxifragas, Gernmania, Yucca, Hesperoyucca, Agave Parryi, Hard Euphorbias, Manfreda, Talinum, etc. Please note that some of these germinate quickly. Others are slow. Lift young seedlings carefully as soon as large enough, leaving balance of seed-bed undisturbed until one winter season has passed, since such seeds as those of Lewisia need cold to start them. Seeds of Cacti are not included in either mixture of succulents, being offered separately under Cactus in general list. Pkt. 15c.

HOUSE PLANT SURPRISE

Here you are due for delightful amazement. Seeds of very many different house plants in one great mixture, some of them decidedly unique. Better separate the fine seeds from the coarse, since the latter will need deeper covering. Give them all a fair chance and ample time. Sold only in extra-size packets at 25c each.

FOR THE BEGINNER'S DOLLAR

Here are ten easy, distinctive and beautiful kinds, very different one from another, and from the usual run of garden flowers. Several of them should bloom first summer. Here is the list: Vesper Iris (*Iris dichotoma*), Sky Flower (*Commelinia coelestis*), Blackberry Lily (*Belandiana chinensis*), Cherry Sunbright (*Talinum calycinum*), Primrose Lily (*Zephyranthes Ajax*), Allium Blend, Easy Lily Blend, Lepachys Maroon and Gold, Stokesia laevis and the "Annual" Strawberry. Look up the descriptions in the General Seed Offer. One pkt. of each, \$1.40 value separately, for only ONE DOLLAR in the collection. List cannot be changed. It would be hard to fail with these, and they are worth growing by anyone.

SPECIAL AVALON ANNUALS

Ten unusual, showy, and easy annual flowers, one pkt. of each, \$1.35 worth at separate prices, for ONE DOLLAR in this special collection. Here they are: Gazania longiscapa, Anoda lavateroides, Parsonsia lanceolata, Asclepias curassavica, Tahoka Daisy, Flowering Kale, Oenothera rubricalyx, Nierembergia gracilis, Torenia and Tithonia speciosa. Ten gorgeous beauties; look up the descriptions in the General Seed Offer. No changes can be made in list. With these your garden will be different from that of your neighbor, and brighter.

WILD FLOWER BLENDS

Wild Flowers, with a few exceptions, may be grown rather readily from seed, and this is the most practicable way of rapidly increasing them. The folder of cultural instructions sent out with all seed shipments, contains special notes on the handling of Wild Flower seeds, in order to insure maximum results from them.

I blend the mixtures that I offer, from seeds of diverse Wild Flowers, largely American, but some interesting temperate zone species from other continents are included. The seed is saved chiefly from plants now cultivated, and every effort is made to preserve and extend natural plantings in the wild.

The annuals in the blends will make a good showing the first season, the perennial kinds in the second and succeeding years. In planting, remember that some seeds are naturally coarse and will stand deep sowing; others are fine as dust. Again, some kinds will sprout within a few days, while others need weeks or months. Do not disturb too soon.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SUN—At least one hundred different and delightful Wild Flowers are in this blend. Among them are Wind-flowers, Shootingstar, certain Gentians, Lychnis, Golden and Purple Asters, Monarda, Solidago, Gay Feather, Datura, Starry Campion, Petalostemon, Buttercup, Cassia, Columbine, Lepachys, True Black-eyed Susan, Camassia, Lilies, Sundrop, Flowering Cactus, Bellflowers, Saponaria, Pentstemon hirsutus, Yucca, Pardanthus, Wild Rose, Dove Mullein, Tradescantia and many Violets. It will make a glorious showing from early until late. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.75; 1 lb. \$14.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SHADE—Woodland Wild Flowers bloom mostly in early to late spring, a few kinds though come later. Here we have such dainty beauties as Trillium, Fairy Bells, Anemone, Anemonella, Violets again, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Wild Geranium, Claytonia, Hepatica, Erythronium, Mitchella, Winter-green, Trailing Arbutus, Bearberry, Smilacina, Ground Gold, Asarum, Mist Flower, Dasystoma, Mertensia, Wild Sweet William and Polemonium, with Celandine, Pentstemon, Bloodroot and Wild Bergamot. Others, many of them, of course. These seed more shyly. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR MEADOWS—This is made up for moist meadows, streambeds, marsh borders and other damp but fairly open places. In it are several Gentians, many Orchids, Meadow Beauty, Polygala, Sabatia, Xerophyllum, Lythrum, Giant Wool Grass, Lance Leaf Violet, Purple Gerardia, Xyris, Eupatorium, Sagittaria, Helonias, Blue-eyed Grass, Mimulus, Veronia, Pink Asclepias, Lilies, Iris, Meadow Sweet, Pitcher Plant, Sundew, and the like. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

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GENERAL SEED OFFER

ABIES BALSAMEA—jk. 60 ft. Symmetrical and quick-growing conifer. Source of Canada balsam. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ABIES CONCOLOR—jk. 175 ft. Handsome foliage, often silvery blue. Hardy, quick-growing, drought resistant. Dense pyramids. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 65c.

ABIES LASIOCARPA—jk(9). 150 ft. Densely-needed tall conifer. Silvery bark. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.

ABIES WEBBIANA—jk(9). 90 ft. Magnificent Himalayan Fir. Hardy to Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

**ABRONIA UMBELLATA* — egrndx(3-5)5. Clustered blossoms of gayest rosy pink, from early July until November, these rising above trailing mats of fat and crispy gray leaves. Night-fragrant. Stands drought well, and will flourish in sandy places. For rockery, or for ground cover on sunny banks and the like. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

ACAENA MICROPHYLLA—ergh(3)8. Foliage carpets, rose-bronze to blue-gray, studded with crimson-spiked scarlet flower-balls. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

ACAENA NOVAE-ZELANDIAE—ergh(3)8. Silk-leaved creeper with purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACER PLATANOIDES—jy(9). 100 ft. Norway Maple. Handsome shade tree, yellow in fall. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

ACER SACCHARUM—jy(9). 120 ft. Sugar Maple. Dense shade tree, scarlet in autumn. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 75c.

ACHILLEA CRIMSON BEAUTY—ecbx(3)28. Crimson flower heads. Fern foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM—Lawn Yarrow. A grass-substitute, standing hardest wear, and valued particularly for dry, sunny places and light soils. The fine fern-like foliage is rich green during even summer drought. Soon forms close turf by spreading from roots. Mow like grass, but set mower a bit higher. Of great hardiness. Suggest limited test before plunging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

ACHILLEA NANA—erdx(2)12. Silvery flower-heads, with aromatic foliage, mounded like green fur. Excellent Lily ground-clover and foil. Used in making Chartreuse. Pkt. 10c.

ACHILLEA SIBIRICA—ecrdx(3)16. White to clear rose corymbs. Waxy leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA AUREA—erdh(3)8. Brilliant golden heads. Fine downy leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ACIPHYLLA COLENZOI—bfh(3)72. Fierce Spaniard. Great spikes of fragrant lemon bloom above clumps of tinted leaf-swords. Striking. Pkt. 20c.

ACHLYS TRIPHYLLO—nsh(2)18. Vanilla fragrance in drying. Delicate white flower. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM or MONKSHOOD

While the Aconites are not precisely gay or vivacious, they have yet the rich, sombre magnificence, the stately port and bearing, that is needed as an effective backing of the brighter hues and airier gracefulness of the usual flowers of the mixed hardy border.

ACONITUM ACUMINATUM—rby(3)25. Rich blue flowers like beaked conical helmets. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM FEROX—rby(3)36. Handsome violet flowers, lighter within. Pkt. 10c.

ACONITUM FISCHERI—by(4)72. Panicles of attractive pale blue to sky blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS CARNEUS—by(3)48. Stately spikes of showy rose-colored helmets. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM SINENSE—by(3)60. Bright blue flower spikes from each leaf axil. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM VULPARIUM—bysty(3)45. Long spikes of pretty cream-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM WILSONI—by(4-5)70. Rich deep blue. Splendid species. Showy. Graceful. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 1A6—One pkt. each of the Aconites, for 90c.

ACONITUMS MIXED—by. Wonderful blend. Full color range. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

ACORUS CALAMUS—amnh(9)70. Sweet Flag. Attractive hardy marsh plant. Stream or pond margins. Pkt. 10c.

ACTEA RUBRA—bnsty—(2-3)25. Fluffy creamy spikes, later shiny red berries. Pkt. 10c.

ACTEA SPICATA—bnlsty(2-3)25. Seafoam flowers, followed by burnished black berries. Pkt. 10c.

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA—evh. 12 ft. Hardy, ornamental fruiting vine. Creamy buttercup flowers, followed by big, sweet, edible berries. Pkt. 15c.

NAMES OF FRIENDS. If you have two or three garden-loving friends, and care to send me their full names and addresses, it will be an appreciated favor that I shall try to repay in filling your order.

ADENOPHORA LILIFOLIA—*erhb(2)18. Veritable fountains of charming pale violet bells. Pkt. 15c.

ADENOPHORA MEGALANTHA ALBA — *erbz(3)18. A rare species from Chinese mountains, free-blooming, with bells of clear white. The Adenophoras are cousins of Campanulas, easier and more floriferous. Mostly they will tolerate a bit of light, cool shade, but will grow well in open garden. Pkt. 15c.

ADENOPHORA NIKOENSE—erx(2-3)12. Lovely violet bells of unusual size and beauty. Pkt. 20c.

ADONIS VERNALIS—rbly(1)10. Big blossom-cups of glossy yellow above feathery foliage. A delight of earliest spring. Pkt. 15c.

AEONIUM HAWORTHII—ehtw(9)10. Bushy branches tipped with succulent, silver-powdered, Sempervivum-like rosettes. Always attractive. Unusual. Pkt. 20c.

AESCRULUS GEORGIANA—qy. 6 ft. Handsome rare shrub, winter hardy at Boston. Light green digitate foliage; most showy spikes of red and yellow flowers in late spring. Usually blooms third year. Large nut-like seeds, 5 for 20c; 14 for 50c; 30 for \$1.00.

AETHIONEMA PULCHELLUM — rblh(2)10. Lebanon Candytuft. Blue-green leaves; lovely pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

AGAPANTHUS or AFRICAN LILY

The Nile Lily comes easily from seed, and established plants will throw hundreds of flowers; clustered and perfumed trumpets in rare shades of blue, amethyst and indigo, or rarely, enamel white. Agapanthus needs plenty of water. It may be grown in large pots or tubs, or even directly in the border. Will winter in a fairly light cellar. ehtmx(w). Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

See back cover for offerings of certain rarer summer flowering bulbs, kinds that are easy, yet different enough to make your garden distinctively beautiful.

AGAVE AMERICANA—ehtw. Rosettes of thorny-edged, sword-shaped leaves; these gray-green, but often margined white or yellow. Eventual flowers, tawny buff. An easy and satisfactory succulent house plant. Pkt. 20c.

AGAVE BLEND—ehtdw. Magnificent succulents with thick pointed leaves and richly colored flower panicles. Pkt. 20c.

AGAVE PARRYI—erbdpx60. Reasonably hardy succulent with spikes of old rose flowers. Unusual. Pkt. 15c.

AGRIMONIA ODORATA — ebnstk(3)36. Sweet-scented yellow flowers in loose racemes above pinnate, crenate foliage. Not spectacular, but attractive. Pkt. 10c.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA—*ecbnx(2)25. Open sprays of bright red blossoms. Downy foliage. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA BICOLOR—*ecbnx(3)25. White blossoms with red centers. Silvery leaves. Pkt. 10c.

AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA—jy(9). 60 ft. Tree of Heaven. Very quick tree with attractive foliage. Stands unfavorable city conditions well. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c.

AKEBIA QUINNATA—vk(2). 12 ft. Desirable hardy vine with chocolate brown flowers and edible fruits. Pkt. 10c.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRASSIN — jy(2). 35 ft. Thornless Acacia. Fluffy pink flower tassels. Hardy to Phila. Pkt. 10c.

ALBUCA MINOR—ufth(3)24. Galtonia-like spikes of perfumed creamy yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ALETRIS AUREA — bnmasht(2)30. Wands set closely with pretty little yellow bells; many of them. Pkt. 15c.

ALETRIS FARINOSA—bnmasht(2)30. Tall spikes of bells that seem moulded from white wax. Pkt. 15c.

ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA—vhtw(7). 8 ft. Desirable conservatory vine, richly golden-flowered. Pkt. 15c.

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular retail packets, *all one kind*, will be supplied those who wish to make big sowings, according to following scale: pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c; pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in any one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

THE ORNAMENTAL ALLIUMS

For border or rockery, nothing can be more delightful and unusual, than the bloom from these hardy bulbs and bulb-like plants. They are easily grown from seeds, flowering surely the next season, and enduring for years. Many Alliums are effective for cutting, and they are said to have been in very good demand on the Covent Garden flower market this past season.

ALLIUM ACUMINATUM—erbnm(3)16. Clustered and handsome rose-purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM ACUTANGULUM PURPUREUM—ercbh(3)22. Great loose heads of deep purple. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM ALBOPILOSUM—erbh(3)24. Starry lilac flowers in enormous clusters. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM ALBIDUM—erbh(3)36. Informal sprouting clusters of tiny silvery bells. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM ALBUM—erbch(4)20. Daintily fragrant, clustered white stars, up-looking. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM AMMOPHYLLUM—ercbh(2)18. Fluffy balls of lilac florets, blue-anthered. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM ANGULOSUM — erh(3)15. Clustered purple flowers. Pretty. Scarce. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM ANGUSTIPRASUM—ercrh(2)18. "Clover" flowers, silvery, pale lavender and lilac. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM AZUREUM—erbch(2)25. True, clear, azure blue; no lavender or purple about this. It is pure and unmatched among the blues of the garden. The starry flower clusters remain open and lovely for many weeks. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM CERNUUM — ecrnh(3)18. Graceful nodding blossoms of pure pink. Dainty. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM CILIATUM—erh(3)8. Tiny blue-bells, delicate and pretty. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM DARWASICUM—erh(2)18. Very many tuft-heads of silvry lilac pink. Pkt. 10c.

ALLIUM FARRERI—erh(2)10. Rich tyrian purple bells, nodding and pretty. Dainty. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM FLAVUM—erbh(3)18. Clustered flower-bells in oddly explosive form, rich and glossy yellow within, but tawny buff in reverse. Thread-leaved. Rare species of daintiest beauty. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM GALANTHUM — ebh(2)24. Close globes of white on sturdy stem pillars. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ALLIUM KOCHI—ebh(2)30. Like A. galanthum, but flower-heads longer. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM MOLY—rzy(2)16. Showy masses of golden bloom, just at Iris time. Please note that this Allium takes "y" culture; also it requires one year longer than other Alliums to reach blooming size. It is particularly permanent. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ALLIUM MONTANUM—ercbh(3-4)25. Great flower-clusters in fluffy, globe-like form, made up of countless blossom-stars. The color range is variably amethystine and opalescent; from silvered lavender, through mauve and lilac, to purple and violet. Fountains of strap-like leaves, that may be untarnished green, or gray-powdered. Flowering period is from July through September, with tardy beauties appearing at intervals pretty well through October. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

ALLIUM MOSCHATUM — ecrbh(3)13. Musk-fragrant lavender flowers in loose globe clusters. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM—ercbh(3)15. The blossoms are pendant bells of wine-red, few-clustered, but large individually. Of great beauty. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM—ehtw(or k) (3 or 7)18. Fragrant, nodding, pure white blossoms. Forces readily, but protect in garden. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM NUTTALLI—erh(2)12. Attractive umbels of white or rose blossoms. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM OBLIQUEUM — ebh(2)30. "New art" flower globes of yellow and green. Bizarre. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM ODORUM—ecbh(2)36. Clusters of, often, one hundred sky-facing, airily placed, white stars, each striped with lilac in reverse. Sweetly fragrant. Recommended for border planting, or for cutting. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM OREOPHILUM — ercbh(3)16. The Mountain-lover. Clustered domes of opalescent lilac, to shimmering purple. Charming. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

ALLIUM PALE PINK—ecbh(3)18. Name lost, but like a pale pink, and bigger, A. oreophilum. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM PALLENS—ercbh(4)18. Like a soft lilac A. ammophyllum of later season. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM PARVUM—Seeds just send in by collector as of "pretty Western species." No other data. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM PULCHELLUM—erbh(3)20. Heads of irregular blossoms, like exploding bombs. Carmine to vivid tyrian purple. Highly visible. Good. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM RETICULATUM — erh(1)18. Earliest of all. Clustered silvery rose bells. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM ROSY GEM—ercbh(2)16. Long-stemmed flower tufts of lilac with rose center. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM—erh(2)12. Profuse, dense, rose-purple heads. Leaves used for seasoning. Good herb-border edging. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ALLIUM SERRATUM — erh(2)8. Pretty rose colored flowers. For the dry rockery. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM SPECIOSUM—ccrbh(2-3)30. Great fluffy globes of purc lavender. Foliage fountains. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM—ecbh(3)36. Mulberry-purple florcts, from which dark anthers push out until the whole is a fluffy ball of velvety richness, topping each slender, swaying stem. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM STELLERIANUM ALBUM—ercbh(4)24. Attractive clusters of fragrant white flowers. Blooms very late, September and even into October. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM STELLATUM—erbcdn(4)20. Stars of glorious rose pink, with golden anthers, spray out shower-like from nodding umbels. October. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM STRICTUM—ebh(2)24. Lilac "clovers" on tall stiff stems. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM TATARICUM — ecbh(2)25. Handsome fluffy globes, from soft lavender to deep purple. Good. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM THIBETICUM—erh(3-4)6. Pretty rose-purple flowers and odd emerald leaf tangles. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM TRICOCCUM—ensth(3)10. White flower, not showy. Sweet, edible stems. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM VALIDUM—ebh(3-4)18. Loose round clusters of bright rose-purple flowers. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM VILLARSI—ecbh(2-3)30. Splendid flower globes, pale lavender to rich purple. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM WINKLERIANUM — crbndh(1-2)20. Profuse blossoms like giant clovers, silver, lavender and deep lilac. Showy in mass plantings. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

OFFER 2A6—One pkt. each of the 44 Ornamental Alliums, for \$7.00.

ALLIUM ORNAMENTAL BLEND—ercbh. I make up this blend myself, and it contains at least a little of all the Alliums I offer; not very much of some scarce kinds, of course, and quite a good deal of certain others that seed more plentifully, but altogether it is a mighty interesting mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.35.

THE SUCCULENT ALOES

Decorative pot or tub plants of rugged habit and easy culture. Always attractive.

ALOE FEROX—ehtw. Particularly satisfactory species, with short, but very thick, triangular leaves, that gradually build up, one above another diversely, until a true stem appears. Often they are margined or tinted with purple smoke, and they have brown marginal teeth. Yellow inflorescence. Pkt. 25c.

ALOE SAPONARIA — ehtw. Pointed succulent leaves, powdery green, margined and banded lighter. Red flowers. Pkt. 25c.

ALOE STRIATA—ehtw. Thick leaf-spikes, white margined. Flowers, buff to cinnabar. Pkt. 25c.

ALOE VARIEGATA — ehtw. Triangular scrate leaves, thick and solid, silver-marbled. Fine red tubular flowers. Dwarf. Called Tiger Cactus. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 3A6—One pkt. each of the four for 90c.

ALOE FINEST MIXED—ehtw. Excellent blend of many decorative species. Pkt. 20c.

ALSTROEMERIA or LILY OF PERU

Tuberous-rooted plants of the Amaryllis family, with flowers that are gloriously beautiful, spectacular in the massed clusters, and interesting in the markings of the individual bloom. Hardy to about Washington. Further north, either grow in cold-frames, or plant deeply and mulch heavily. The tuberous roots may also be dug in late autumn and stored in dry sand in cellar over winter. May be grown in pots, too. Seed needs cold to start it. Give "y" culture.

ALSTROEMERIA AURANTIACA—uftcbsty(2-3)30. Blossoms of deepest yellow, inner segments brown-spotted. Pkt. 25c.

ALSTROEMERIA AURANTIACA FLAVA — Like the last, but soft tawny yellow, no spots. Pkt. 25c.

ALSTROEMERIA BLEND—uftcbsty(2-3)30. A mixture of varied species. Glossy yellow, pink, rose, carmine, blood-red, apricot-orange, and tawny lilac are likely to appear. Usually inner segments show contrasting markings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

ALTHEA FICIFOLIA — ebh(3)60. Antwerp Hollyhock. Primrose yellow to orange blossoms. Showy. Pkt. 10c.

ALTHEA ROSEA—See Hollyhock.

ALTHEA PALLIDA—ebx(2-3)42. Hungarian Hollyhock. Many stems branching from base. Large satiny blossoms of daintiest pink, with lobed petals. Good. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM CONDENSATUM — erdx(2)6. Silvery leaves and large lemon yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM MONTANUM—erdx(2)8. A low, tufted half-shrub, with leaves of gray frostiness. Bright yellow flowers in elongated clusters. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM—er(1-2)12. Basket of Gold. Most showy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

ALYSSUM SPINOSUM ROSEUM — erdx(3)12. Pink-flushed bloom above ashen leaves. Pkt. 20c.

**AMARANTHUS FIRE* — eobdx(9)40. All rich maroon. Pkt. 15c.

**AMARANTHUS SPECIOSUS AUREUS* — eobk(3-4)40. Long, trailing, nodding plumes of golden bronze. Pkt. 10c.

AMARYLLIS

A name applied to divers bulb groups, alike only in being of most satisfactory beauty in flower. All are worthwhile. *AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA*—utw. The sweetly fragrant flowers are trumpets of purest pink, or deep, rich rose, carried in great clusters. It makes a delightful pot plant, blooming year after year. Large bulb-like seeds, almost sure to grow if planted promptly upon receipt, in some heat. 10 seeds for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSSIIMA—euftk(w)(1-2)16. Enormous fantastic flowers of brilliant, glowing crimson. Blooms freely in May and June in the garden, and the bulbs may be stored in winter like Gladiolus. Forces readily. An attractive cut flower. Seed is sure to grow. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

AMARYLLIS HALLI—See *Lycorus squamigera*.

AMARYLLIS PRATENSIS — euftk(htw)(6-7)16. Chilian bulb, with clustered flower trumpets of most brilliant scarlet, with yellow basal feathering. Pkt. 15c.

AMARYLLIS PEERLESS HYBRIDS—uftw. Seeds saved only from giant-flowered plants in a particularly fine collection of hybrid Hippeastrums. Should give blooms of marvelous colorings and markings, including many in the tinted white and pink range, as well as rose, red and crimson. 15 seeds for 25c; 50 seeds for 75c; 100 for \$1.40; 250 for \$3.25.

OFFER 4A6—One pkt. each of four described here, for 65c.

**AMBROSIA MEXICANA* — eod(3-4)24. Aromatic and graceful green plumes. Cuts well. Pkt. 5c.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS — qy(1). 12 ft. Juneberry. Scented white bloom; then sweet blue berries. Pkt. 10c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI—vy. 30 ft. Hardy Japanese Ivy. Clings unaided to walls. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

AMSONIA TABERNAEMONTANA—ebnsth(2)20. Panicles of steel-blue flowers. For naturalizing at wood edges. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

ANAPHALLIS MARGARITACEA — cbn(2)24. Silvery pearl-like flowers for drying. Pkt. 15c.

ANCHUSA SEMPERVIRENS—rb(2-3)24. Brilliant blue flower sprays like shepherds' crooks. Pkt. 15c.

ANDROSACE SARMENTOSA—rh(2)6. Daintiest radiating pink clusters above silvery rosettes. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE or WINDFLOWER

Anemones thrive wonderfully in border or rockery, some kinds in woodlands. The chalice-like blossoms are often set in soft ruffs of downy green, and after the petals have fallen, iridescent silken seed tassels will prolong the charm. Plants bloom in one year. Seed sown in late autumn usually germinates strongly the following spring. If sown in spring or summer, it may come fairly quickly, or it may lie dormant until spring has come again.

ANEMONE CANADENSIS — crbnsth(1)12. Snowy stars high above rich foliage mats. Fine. Pkt. 10c.

ANEMONE CERNUA—rnh(1)10. Nodding flowers of rich claret. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANEMONE CORONARIA HIS EXCELLENCY—*ucrfy(1-2)15. A gorgeous, vivid scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE CORONARIA SKYCUP—*ucrfy(1-2)15. Like above, but deepest blue. Both force well. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE CYLINDRICA—bhn(2)20. Green-yellow stars; silvery cones; tufted lamb's wool. Pkt. 10c.

ANEMONE DECAPETALA—rnsth(1)10. Cream or purple chalices, with golden stamens. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE GLOBOSA—rsty(1)6. Blossom cups variably white, cream yellow or rose. For cool places. Pkt. 25c.

ANEMONE HUPEHENSI—cbry(4-5)16. A fall-bloomer on order of *A. japonica*, but dwarfer, earlier, and with flowers of a particularly rich rose. Pkt. 25c.

ANEMONE JAPONICA—cby(5)36. Magnificent flowers, white, pink or rosy red. Mixed. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE LYALLI—Seed collected in mountains of British Columbia. No other data. Very scarce. Pkt. 25c.

ANEMONE MULTIFIDA MAGELLANICA — cbh(2)14. Charming soft yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE OCCIDENTALIS—rnh(1)12. Enormous snow white blossoms, green-ruffed. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE PATENS NUTTALLI — crnh(1)16. Pasque flower. Lovely blossom cups of opaline lavender, followed by silken tassels. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA — crnh(1)16. Erect purple beards. Silky, hairy leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA CARPATICA—crnh(1)16. A delightful diversion from the type, with blossoms that are a clear, bright blue, instead of purple. The tassel of golden stamens at the heart of the flower, gives charming contrast. Vigorous. By the way, both *A. patens* and *A. pulsatilla* will repay the digging in of a bit of lime, old mortar, plaster, or even pounded oyster shells, about their roots; with due lightness of touch, of course. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

ANEMONE QUINQUEFOLIA—rnsh(1)7. Makes spreading green mats, starred with white bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE RIVULARIS — bst(3)36. Showers of pale blue blossoms, purple in reverse. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE SPHENOPHYLLA — rdlth(2)10. The one Anemone for hot, dry places, flourishing in full sun, where the blossoms are translucent white, with blush suffusions. Will grow also in light shade, the flowers then being full, rich pink. Tuberous roots. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE SULFUREA—crh(1-2)18. Pale yellow chalices. Splendid variety of *A. alpina*. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE VIRGINICA—bnsth(3)30. Flowers of creamy white, then cottony fluff. For naturalizing in shade. Pkt. 10c.

ANEMONE VITIFOLIA—bnst(4)25. Two-inch pink blossoms in clusters above "grape" foliage. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 5A6—One pkt. each of the 21 Anemones, for \$3.00. ANEMONE MIXED—All the kinds together, and others. Pkt. 10c; special pkg. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES—rnsty(1-2)10. Rue Anemone. Daintiest white or tinted blossoms above "maidenhair fern" foliage. A woodland fairy. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONOPSIS MACROPHYLLA — rbsh(3)14. Wax-petaled blue and white flowers. Stately. Pkt. 15c.

ANIGOZANTHOS MANGLESI—htw(7)24. The Kangaroo-paw of West Australia. A curiously beautiful house plant. Iris leaves, then stems covered with red wool to the weird flower clusters. These are tubes, red below, then green, and expanding finally into stars. Pkt. 15c.

*ANODA, the OPALCUP

Anoda lavateroides, the Opalcup, is an annual of easiest culture, likely to show blossom the first week in June from April sowings. Then there will be continuous flowering until hard late freezes in autumn. Here I have counted as late as November 15th, fifty perfect blossoms open at once on a single plant. The flowers are shallow chalices, to three inches across, built of crinkly, lustrous petalage of just that delightful opaline coloring that lies between blue and pink; in sun, called pink; in shadow, blue. Big, bushy plants. Sow any time from April to August. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANODA HASTATA—ebfx(8)70. A perennial Opalcup of doubtful hardiness north. If, though, the seed is sown early, it will give a showing of big lavender-pink blossoms the first fall; in any case it is worth growing just for the handsome close pillars of downy foliage. Pkt. 20c.

ANOMATHECA—See Lapeyrusia.

ANTENNARIA DIOICA ROSEA — rgx(2)4. A silvery mat, with tiny pink flowers above. Pkt. 15c.

ANTHEMIS KELWAYI—*ecbn(3-4)25. Free and easy yellow daisies. Ferny foliage. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS—gdb. Lawn Chamomile. Ferny aromatic ground cover, or makes a good long-wearing lawn for difficult places. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANTHOLYZA AETHIOPICA — eufck(htw)(3)28. Gladolioli-like spikes of burnt-orange flowers, purple-shaded. Garden or forcing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ANTHOLYZA LUCIDOR—As above. Glowing red dragon-head flowers. Showy salmon seed pods. Pkt. 20c.

ANTHOLYZA PREALTA — As above. Richest orange, marked chocolate. Early. A worthy bulb-flower. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM ASARINA—erh(3)8. Pale citron, red-striped bloom above thick gray foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM GLANDULOSUM — ebnx(3)60. Tall perennial, with racemes of little pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM MOLLE — erx(3)8. Silvery leaves and white blossoms, marked yellow and red. Pkt. 20c.

***ANTIRRHINUM ORONTIUM** — eon(3-5)18. Pretty enough, with widely spaced rosy blossoms, but unfortunately a communist, sharing actively all space in sight. For wild naturalizing; otherwise your own risk. Pkt. 10c.

APIOS TUBEROSA — evux(2)50. Hardy edible bulb, the Indian Potato. Ornamental chocolate bloom. Pkt. 15c.

APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM — bndx(3)30. Handsome plants with pure pink "Lily of the Valley" bells. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

For swaying airiness of blossom, for soft tones and subtle tintings, we must go to Columbine. Mostly the Columbines are plants of fullest hardiness and forthrightly adaptable. Neither are they at all difficult from seed, if only we will take account of their predilection for cool soil, and sow in spring or fall; or if in summer, at least shade the seed bed.

AQUILEGIA AKITENSIS — rx(2)8. Delightful miniature, with rich blue flowers. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA AKITENSIS THE ELF — Here the flowers are a curiously attractive olive green. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA ALPINA POWDERBLUE — erbh(2)25. A particularly rich true blue. Stately. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA BUERGERIANA — ecbnh(3)30. Nodding flowers, buff yellow and amaranth purple. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS — ecndh(2)36. Old rose and gold. Wonderful for naturalizing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA — ecbh(2-3)36. Long-spurred blossoms of pale gold. Lovely. Pkt. 10c.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA ALBA — Exquisite cream-white. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA CLEMATIDEA — ecbh(3)30. A hybrid strain, selected for size. The blossoms are quite like those of giant Clematis, but well-spurred. White, with suffusions and tintings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

AQUILEGIA COERULEA — ecbnh(2)30. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Alluring lavender and cream. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA DISCOLOR — rh(2-3)8. A little Spanish beauty, blue and old ivory. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA — erh(2)15. Plump violet stars, with white cups and spurs. Good. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA NANA ALBA — erh(2)9. White star-blossoms, shallow-cupped and up-facing, above fat clumps of lobed and silvery foliage. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA FORMOSA DOUBLE ROSE — ecbh(2-3)28. Splendid re-doubled blossoms of old rose. Lemon and buff, too, but rose predominates. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

AQUILEGIA HENSOL HAREBELL — erbh(2-3)28. Flowers of unique, almost bell-like, form, and a coloring that has much the vivid depth of ultramarine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

AQUILEGIA JUCUNDA — erh(2)10. Rich blue blossoms, centered with waxy white five-lobed bowls. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA LONGISSIMA — ecbh(3)36. Blossoms of soft canary, with spurs extended to greater length than with any other species. Silky, glaucous foliage. Airiest of Columbines. Seed very scarce. Pkt. 35c.

AQUILEGIA LONGSPURRED HYBRIDS — ecbh(3)30. An excellently varied blend. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

AQUILEGIA NIGRICANS — ecbh(2)25. Fine violet and white. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA OXYSEPALA — rh(2)20. Wide blue stars and yellow petal-cups. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA PUBESCENS — rh(2)10. A true alpine, with upright creamy flowers that shade into rosy pink, or even into purple. Lacy, downy foliage. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA PYRENAICA — erh(2)12. The blossoms, of a rich and royal blue, have just that effective golden tasseling of stamens that all blue flowers need. A dwarfed and more charming A. alpina. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA REUTERI — erh(2)12. Magnificent flowers of deepest blue-violet. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA TRUNCATA — cbnh(2)28. Gorgeous blossoms, true red outside, chrome yellow within. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 6A6—One pkt. ea. of the 23 listed Aquilegias, \$3.50.

TIME OF SOWING

With every lot of seeds sent out, I include a four-page folder of cultural information, giving general data as to time of year when various kinds of seeds may be sown. Please do not ask questions on such points until you have looked over the folder. Your difficulty may be answered there.

ARABIS GLAUCA SERRATA — rx(2)6. Many dainty white flowers above glaucous leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ARABIS PURPURASCENS — rstmst(2)8. Here the blossoms are a soft purple-rose. Good. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI — rstatngy(1)6. Bear Berry. Hardest of evergreen trailers, making wide-spreading carpets of dense evergreen leaves. In spring, cherry-scented pink blossoms; later the plants are loaded with gleaming ruby berries. No better ground-cover where suited, but that means good drainage, a soil not too heavy, and slight acidity. It prefers scattering shade, but grows in sun when other conditions are right. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

ARCTOTIS SPECIOSA — *erbfh(3-5)18. Pleasing apricot, brilliant tangerine, and bronzed carmine. Will give good bloom first year if sown early. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOTIS STAECRADIFOLIA — *erfx(3)10. Grey-leaved trailer with pretty claret flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ARENARIA BALEARICA — erph(2-3)3. Delightful rock-mantler, with a thousand tiny white stars, studded over greenery. Will grow in walls, pavements, or step-crevices. Seems hardy at Philadelphia, but if much more northerly, better protect from boreal winter winds, since, like Bonaparte, and despite its name, it is a child of Corsica. Pkt. 25c.

ARENARIA CAROLINIANA — ernatdh(2)6. Plants like dwarf tufted Heather, with myriads of delicate white flowers, on almost invisible stems. Pkt. 15c.

ARENARIA MACRADENIA — rndh(2)10. Like a larger A. caroliniana, in flower and plant. Less heathery. Pkt. 25c.

ARENARIA MONTANA — rndh(2)5. Mats of grey leaves, with large white blossoms close above. Pkt. 20c.

***ARENARIA PATULA** — orndh(1)10. Branching plants, starred with tiny white bloom. Pkt. 10c.

***ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIUM** — eorndh(2-3)9. Multitudinous little white flowers. Airy effect. Pkt. 15c.

ARGEMONE

Easy annuals that tend to be ever-blooming, and are attractive and distinctive in foliage as well as in flower. Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions.

***ARGEMONE GRANDIFLORA** — eodbx(3-4)30. Large poppy-like flowers, in this strain rich yellow. Foliage of blue-green, with white marblings. Pkt. 10c.

***ARGEMONE INTERMEDIA** — eobdx(3)20. Prickly, marbled leaves. Large pale lemon flowers. Pkt. 10c.

***ARGEMONE PLATYCERAS** — ebdx(3)40. Splendid snowy white flowers with satiny petals. Green and white spiny foliage. Wonderful effect. Stands drought. Pkt. 10c.

***ARGEMONE PLATYCERAS ROSEA** — eodbx(3)40. A color variant of the above, with silken blossoms of rose to tyrian purple. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 7A6—One pkt. each of Argemones, for 40c.

FINDING LISTS

In order to help in making selections of plants for various purposes, as aquatics, carpeting plants, hardy bulbs, vines, hardy border perennials, fragrant flowers, terrarium plants and the like, I have prepared special classified "Finding Lists." Look for them at the end of the general list of offerings.

ARIOCARPUS RETUSUS — htw. An odd Cactus, as though thick metallic stars had been piled twistedly in many layers. Translucent white blossoms, pink-flushed. Pkt. 25c.

ARISAEMA GRIFFITHI — udmsy(3)24. Velvety violet spathes, marked chocolate. Pkt. 15c.

ARISAEMA HIMALAYAN BLEND — ubmst(3)24. Amazingly varied and often surprisingly beautiful, Arum Lilies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ARISAEMA SPECIOSUM — ubmst(3)24. Rich purple spathes, striped cream. Pkt. 15c.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM — urnstmy(2)25. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Purple-green chocolate-marked spathes, like hooded Callas, followed by clustered berries, jewel-like and red-glowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ARISTEA CAPITATA — eufhtw(7)50. Not a true bulb, but bulb-like. Intense blue. Fine. Hardy with protection below Washington. Pkt. 15c.

ARISTEA ECKLONIS — efthtw(7)24. Sky blue flowers in effective sprays. Pkt. 15c.

ARISTEA LUCIDA — ehtw(7)20. Brilliant indigo. Fine pot plant, not too large. Pkt. 15c.

ARISTOTELIA RACEMOSA — q. 15 ft. Quick New Zealand shrub, with claret-hued flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA CAESPITOSA — rh(2)6. Ornamental foliage-cushions, almost hidden by soft pink bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA GIANT HYBRIDS—erbh(2)18. Large flower clusters in brilliant pink, rose, coral, violet and purple, all fine deep tones. Evergreen leaf cushions. This strain particularly recommended for size, and for vividness of coloring. Pkt. 25c.

ARNICA CORDIFOLIA—cbnmst(3)24. Cheerful golden daisies, big-petaled and showy. Pkt. 15c.

ARONICUM CLUSI—rmy(3)16. Golden orange daisies, above silky leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ARTEMESIA FRIGIDA—ecrbdx(9)30. Silvery green foliage, silky and fern-like. In late summer, arched stems, strung with creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ARUM DRACUNCULUS—ubmsth(2-3)32. Tall spathes, emerald without, claret-purple within. Pkt. 15c.

ARUM ITALICUM—urnmsty(2)20. Cream-yellow spathes, followed by scarlet berries. Pkt. 10c.

ARUM MACULATUM—urnmsty(2)20. Creamy rolled spathe, purple splashed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ARUM PICTUM—See Calla Black.

ARUNCUS SYLVESTER—ebsth(2)60. Branching panicles of creamy flowers above handsome foliage. For border planting, or for edges of woods. Pkt. 15c.

ASARUM CANADENSE—grnsty(1)6. Aromatic creepers, with little chocolate-hued flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ASCLEPIAS or BUTTERFLY FLOWER

All these are of easy culture, and all, save the first, which is annual, are durable and dependable perennials. They are recommended for the border or for naturalizing. *A. pulchra* and *A. tuberosa* make excellent cut flowers.

***ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA**—eocbk(8)30. Butterfly Flower. An easy garden annual that blooms gloriously from early July to November. The flower corolla is a brilliant orange scarlet, the hood, rich golden buff. Almost as showy are the buds; of a burnished coral. Makes an excellent pot plant, too. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI—endh(3)40. Pretty, not showy, purple flowers. Young stems eaten like asparagus. Inclined to spread, weed-fashion. Pkt. 15c.

***ASCLEPIAS PULCHRA**—ecbmh(3)35. Delightful soft pink, to rosy crimson. Attracts butterflies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA—ebdh(3)40. Showy, purple flower clusters above silvered foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA—ecbdh(3)24. Brilliant flower clusters, varying from sulphur, through gold and flaming orange, to vivid scarlet. Fine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

ASCYRUM HYPERICOIDES—rmstath(3)12. St. Andrew's Cross. Terminal cross-shaped flowers of sparkling yellow. Attractive. Pkt. 20c.

ASCYRUM STANS—bnmsth(3)28. Many tender green shoots, with odd butter-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ASH—See Fraxinus.

ASIMINA TRILOBA—zy. Pawpaw. Small tree, hardy in Massachusetts. Edible fruits, sweet, rich, aromatic. Decidedly ornamental, too. Pkt. 20c.

ASPERULA HEXAPHYLLA—ecrdh(3)15. Pretty sprawler, with clustered pink and white trumpets. Pkt. 15c.

***ASPERULA ORIENTALIS**—eoc(3)12. Fluffy, fragrant, blue clusters. Long in bloom. Cuts well. Pkt. 10c.

THE GOLDEN ASPHODEL

Asphodeline luteum is a fully hardy tuberous perennial of quite spectacular effect when its towering spikes of golden stars are showing. Even the twisted, silver-dusted foliage rosettes are handsome. Called also "King's Spear." Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

ASPHODELUS ALBUS DELPHINENSIS—bh(3)50. Branching spikes. Flowers pure white to buff. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER, ANNUAL or CHINA—See Callistephus.

THE HARDY ASTERS

The vast race of true hardy perennial Asteris is a reservoir from which we may draw for rich autumn reward in rockery, border or woodland.

ASTER ANDERSONI—erh(3)6. A beautiful little alpine, with six-inch stems from tufted foliage, each bearing a single big blossom of brightest lavender. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER BRACHYTRICHUS—rh(2)10. Enormous many-rayed lavender blossoms, golden centered, one flower to a stem. Low foliage mats. Pkt. 25c.

ASTER DWARF HYBRIDS—rh(3-4)18. Saved from new named everblooming sorts in white, pink, rose, lavender, and varied purples. Pkt. 20c.

ASTER ERICOIDES—ecbdh(4-5)36. Frost Aster. Airy white Aster with heath-like leaves. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER FARRER'S BIG BEAR—ecrh(3)16. Shaggy violet blossoms, orange centered. Full sun. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER FRIKARTI—crbh(3-4)26. Long-rayed lavender blossoms on bushy plants. Fine. Pkt. 20c.

ASTER GRACILIS—urnh(2)10. Early Aster. Each plant a bouquet. Lavender. Tuberous. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER HYBRIDUS CHARMING—ecbh(6)40. A lovely Aster of late autumn, undoubtedly a hybrid. The blossoms are delicate rose-pink, and the plants are so floriferous, and so diversely branched, that the October effect is of a cloud of pink. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER HYBRIDUS LUTEUS—ecbh(3-4)36. Pretty pale yellow flowers, small, but almost in countless numbers. A particularly good thing. Pkt. 20c.

ASTER MAUVE CUSHION—erdh(6)9. Rounded cushions of silvery rose bloom in latest autumn. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER NEMORIALIS—cnmh(3-4)35. An airy lavender daisy for boggy places. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE—ecbh(5)50. New England Aster. Deepest purple, pink and rose mixed. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER NOVI-BELGI—ecbnmh(4-5)45. Pretty blue-lavender. Open, branching, profuse. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER PATENS—ecbnh(3-4)25. Rich violet. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER PTARMICOIDES—ecbdh(2-3)20. Large, fluffy, flattened clusters of snowy white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ASTER SPECTABILIS—ecbdh(3)24. Showy Aster. Lovely deep blue blossoms of largest size. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER TATARICUS—ecbnh(6)50. Terminal heads of light blue flowers. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER VIMINEUS—ecbnh(4-5)45. Wreath Aster. Graceful branches of snowy bloom. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 8A6—One pkt. ea. of the 18 Hardy Asters for \$2.60.

BOOKS ON GARDENING

Please refer to the book listings at back of catalog for a most carefully sifted offering of the best in horticultural books. If you want some particular book not listed there, write me about it. Chances are, I can get it for you.

ASTILBE DAVIDI—cbh(3)36. The dainty Meadow Sweet. Great plumes of fairy pink. Pkt. 20c.

ASTILBE RIVULARIS—cbfh(3-4)50. Plumes of old ivory tinting. Splendid. Pkt. 15c.

ASTILBE THUNBERGII—cbh(2)24. Snowy panicles that suffuse with pink. May be forced. Pkt. 15c.

ASTILBE BLEND—cbh. Feathery bloom in white, pink, salmon, rose, crimson or mauve. Pkt. 15c.

ASTRAGALUS ALOPECUROIDES—ebh(3)24. The leaves are like long fern fronds; the flowers in rather cylindrical clusters, are showiest golden yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ASTRAGALUS CRASSICARPUS—See Geoprumnon crassicarpum.

ASTRANTIA BIEBERSTEINI—rbnmix(2)10. Pretty little umbels of palest pink. Pkt. 15c.

ASTRANTIA MAJOR—rbnmstz(2)20. Soft pink to deep rose florets in flattened clusters. Pkt. 15c.

***ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS ATROSANGUINEUS**—eob(9)50. For foliage effects. All rich maroon. Pkt. 10c.

AUBRETIA PEERLESS HYBRIDS—erx(2)10. Vivid blending colorings of rose, lilac, purple and crimson in almost endless variation and profusion. Pkt. 15c.

AUDIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA—cbd(2-3)28. Hummingbird Flower. Showy clusters of bright crimson. Pkt. 20c.

THE AZALEA

Azaleas are not difficult to grow from seeds sown in early spring or late autumn providing one uses the care that any fine seed requires. Sow in sand, mixed with leaf mold or untreated peat. Transplant into soil that is a bit on the sour side. For other soil notes, see Rhododendron.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS—qah(2). 15 ft. Fragrant white flowers, pink-tinged. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA—qadh(2). 8 ft. Blossoms of golden orange to orange scarlet. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA INDICA HYBRIDA—htaw(7). Large-flowered pot plant. Varied gorgeous hues. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI—qah(1). 3 ft. Torch Azalea. Flaming orange to scarlet. Partly deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA KURUME HYBRIDS—htaw(7). Floriferous pot plant. Almost infinite color variations. Tiny plants will bloom. Also hardy to Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA MOLLIS—qah(1). 6 ft. Golden Azalea. Soft yellow to richest orange. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA MUCRONULATA—qah(1). 6 ft. Rose blooms in April, scarlet leaves in fall. Half evergreen. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA—qah(2). 8 ft. Lovely blush to deep pink. Fragrant. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS—qah. 5 ft. The flowers are white, with blush pink tintings and with golden splash on upper lobe. Fragrant. Late spring. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA POUKHANENSE—qrah(2)36. Spreading shrub, blossoming when very young. Soft rosy lilac, with purple splashes above. Fully hardy at Boston. Pkt. 20c.

AZALEA PROCUMBENS — grstamh(3)6. Delightfully minute trailing evergreen, with dainty fragrant pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

AZALEA SCHLIPPENBACHI — qah(2). 15 ft. Bright pink. Perfumed. Fine autumn coloring. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA VASEYI—qah(1). 15 ft. Brightest rose. Very young plants will bloom. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA VIScosa—qamh(2-3). 10 ft. Fragrant waxy trumpets, white with blush tinting. Blooms for months. Deciduous. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 9A6—One pkt. each of 14 Azaleas, for \$2.00.

AZALEA PEERLESS BLEND—A mixture of the above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

BABIANA BLEND — *euthk(w)(7)15. Easy, delightful bulb, quick from seed. Varied blue, mauve, purple, rose, yellow, cream, etc. Freesia culture. Pkt. 20c.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA—eqh(5). 7 ft. Silver Tuft. Decked with snowy wool in autumn. Good anywhere. Recommended for shore. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

***BAERIA CHRYSOSTOMA** — eon(2-3)10. Goldfields. Dainty yellow daisies. Most profuse bloomers. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAMORHIZA SAGITTATA — erbdh(1-2)16. Spring Sunflower. Cream to deep yellow "Sunflower" blossoms, each upfacing on its own stem, above downy leaves. Pkt. 15c.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS—ecbh(2)40. Handsome terminal racemes of indigo blue. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA—ebndh(3)45. Airy plants, each branch tipped with golden bloom. Pkt. 15c.

BAPTISIA BLEND—ebnh. Blue, white and yellow in mixture. For border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

BAYBERRY—See *Myrica carolinensis*.

BEARBERRY—See *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

BEAUTY BUSH—See *Kolkwitzia*.

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

BEECHDROPS—See *Leptamnum virginicum*.

BEGONIA EVANSIANA—urbfsth(utw) (3-5)20. Winter-hardy Begonia. An almost frost-proof tuberous species, fully hardy at Philadelphia, and said to carry over with protecting of mulching, at Ottawa. A handsome branching plant, loaded for months with large pink flowers. Give it some light shade, or an east exposure. Seed is very fine, so a bit hard to handle, but otherwise plant is easy enough. Pkt. 20c.

BEGONIA EVERBLOOMING—htw. Freest blooming of pot plants. Infinitely varied delicate colorings. Pkt. 15c.

BELAMCANDA CHINENSIS—*ecbdh(3-4)48. Blackberry Lily. Showy orange and crimson blossoms above "iris" foliage, followed by glossy "blackberry" seed clusters, which may be dried for winter bouquets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

BELLFLOWER BORDER BLEND—ecbx. A surprising blend of diverse border bell-flowers,—*Campanula*, *Adenophora*, *Platycodon*, etc. Pkt. 15c.

BELLIS INTEGRIFOLIA — rnh(2)16. Pretty pale blue daisies on branching plants. Pkt. 10c.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM—See *Mahonia aquifolium*.

BERBERIS CONCINNA—qk. 3 ft. Half-evergreen. Pretty yellow flowers, later red fruits. Pkt. 10c.

BERBERIS DARWINI—qk. 3 ft. Glossy spine-toothed leaves; and handsome flower clusters of orange with red shadings. Purple berries. Pkt. 15c.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII — eqk. 6 ft. Japan Barberry. Excellent hardy hedge or foundation shrub. Thorny, red in fall, bright berries. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

BERBERIS WILSONAE—qk. 6 ft. Flowers of golden yellow in dense clusters, followed by salmon-red fruits. Brilliant in autumn. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c.

BESCHORNERIA YUCCOIDES—htw. Succulent pot or tub plant of great rarity; seed seldom available. Rosettes of sword-shaped leaves. The flowers are olive-green, but with yellow shadings and red bracts, and are carried in paniced drooping branches. Pkt. 25c.

BESSERA ELEGANS—utfch(4)28. Coral Drop. White-striped coral blossoms. Gladiolus culture. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

BETULA LUTEA—jy. 80 ft. Yellow Birch. Fine tree for far north. Graceful, but massive. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

BETULA MAXIMOWICZII—jy. 90 ft. Japan Birch. Most ornamental. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

BETULA PAPYRIFERA—jy. 80 ft. Canoe or Paper Birch. Silvery bark. Exquisite spring or twilight effects. Brilliant yellow in fall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

BIDENS DAHLIOIDES—See *Cosmos diversifolius*.

***BIDENS HUMILIS** — eox(3-5)20. Makes masses of fernish foliage, hidden by multitudes of deep yellow blossoms. Effective for late bedding. Pkt. 10c.

***BIDENS INVOLUCRATA** — eocbmnx(3-4)48. Most showy giant flowers of glossiest yellow, deepening to orange at petal base. Close to *Cosmos*, botanically, and just as fine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

***BIDENS TRICHOSPERMA** — eobnmatx(3-4)28. Wide-petaled golden daisies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

BLACKBERRY LILY—See *Belamcanda*.

BLEPHILIA CILIATA — erbnsth(3)24. Pretty terminal rose-purple heads on many basal branches. Pkt. 15c.

BLETILLA HYACINTHINA — ucrmstz(2)20. Showy spikes of exquisite amethyst. A garden Orchid. Pkt. 20c.

BLETILLA HYACINTHINA ALBA — Rare. Snowy white. Pkt. 25c.

BLOOMERIA CROCEA — eufrx(2)18. Loose-clustered blossoms, like showers of golden stars. Pkt. 20c.

BLUEBERRY — qy. The sweet blueberries and huckleberries of New Jersey. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

BLUEBERRY, CULTIVATED — See *Vaccinium corymbosum*.

BOENNINGHAUSENIA ALBIFLORA—ersth(4)18. White Rue. A flower must be beautiful to overcome such a name, and this one is daintily so. Above glaucous foliage, it carries sprays of snow-white. Farrer called it "fantastically charming." Pkt. 25c.

BOERHAAVIA ADSCENDENS—See Coral Flower.

BOX MYRTLE—See *Leiophyllum buxifolium*.

BRADBURYA VIRGINIANA — *rgbhn(3-4)60. Dainty trailer or climber, with showy violet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

BREVOORTIA IDA-MAIA — ufcrzy(1)24. Sensational green-tipped flowers of crimson satin. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEAS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

Hardy bulbs with pretty waxy flowers in open sprays or close clusters, on slender stems. Long-lasting. Mostly they like a bit of shade.

BRODIAEA CAPITATA — ufrzy(1)10. Wild Hyacinth. Close lavender clusters. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA COCCINEA—See *Brevoortia Ida-Maia*.

BRODIAEA GRANDIFLORA — ufcmrzy(2-3)24. Glossy purple long-lasting trumpets. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

BRODIAEA IXIOIDES—See *Calliprora*.

BRODIAEA LACTEA—ufcrzy(1-2)18. Open globe clusters of milk-white blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA LAXA — ufcry(1-2)20. Ithuriel's Spear. Showy clear blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

BRODIAEA MULTIFLORA—ufcrzy(1-2)20. Tightly clustered trumpets of rich violet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

BRODIAEA UNIFLORA—See *Tritcleia coerulea*.

BRODIAEA VOLUBILIS—ufvcrbzy(1-2)42. Great, fragrant, pink blossom-clusters on twining stems. Long lasting cut. Fine. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 10A6—One pkt. each of the nine Brodiaeas, including *B. coccinea*, *B. uniflora* and *B. ixioides*, for \$1.10.

BRODIAEA BLEND—The above, and other fine species, in mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

The wealth of plant material that may become available has scarce as yet been touched. There are likely a thousand species worthy of cultivation, for every one that is already in garden use. Smug complacency sets ill on any of us, when we consider how little we really know about the materials of gardening, and how much there is to know.

BROOM—See *Cytisus*.

BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS—ehtw. Angel's Trumpet. Superb pot or tub plant. Immense pendant trumpets of waxen, perfumed whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI — ecbx(3)90. Butterfly Bush. Pink to crimson. Fine south. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDI—ecbx(3)70. Hardy Butterfly Bush. Handsome purple panicles. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA JAPONICA — ecbx(3)50. Hardy Butterfly Bush. Pendulous racemes of rich lilac. Pkt. 15c.

BUPLEURUM LONGIFOLIUM—rnh. Green-yellow stars in loose umbels. Pkt. 10c.

BUPLEURUM RANUNCULOIDES—rh(2)6. Open umbels of pretty golden stars. Pkt. 15c.

BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM—rnh. Clustered florets of green-tinged buff. Pkt. 10c.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—qy. True Box. Evergreen. Always handsome. Stands shearing wonderfully. For hedges, edgings or specimens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CACTUS HARDY BLEND — rbh. Many Cacti are thoroughly winter-hardy, even into Canada, and they are most beautiful in flower and fruit, as well as interesting in form. Fine blend. 15 seeds for 15c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 1000 for \$6.00.

CACTUS ORNAMENTAL BLEND — htw. For pot culture. Weird and curious stem formations, with richly hued and varied feathery flowers, followed by "jewel" fruits. Wonderfully diverse blend. 35 seeds for 25c; 100 for 60c; 1000 for \$4.50.

CACTUS — See also Ariocarpus, Cephalocereus, Cereus, Echinocactus, Echinocereus, Echinopsis, Hamatocactus, Mammillaria, Neobesseyea, Opuntia, Phyllocactus, etc.

Where Cactus species are winter-hardy north, and safe for year around outdoor planting, this fact is mentioned in description. If no statement as to hardiness is made, it is to be understood that the species is offered for pot culture, except, of course, in the south.

CALAMINTHA GRANDIFLORA — erx(2)8. A spreading quick shrublet, giving sheets of splendid violet bloom, with quite ordinary care. Aromatic. Pkt. 20c.

CALAMONDIN ORANGE — See Orange Calamondin.

***CALANDRINIA CAULESCENS** — eonx(1-2)20. Flowers like rose-purple velvet, vivid in sunshine. Profuse. Naturalizes well in dry open places. Leaves edible, salads and greens. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

***CALANDRINIA GRANDIFLORA** — eodx(3-4)28. Two-inch richest rose blossoms. Succulent foliage. Pkt. 15c.

CALANDRINIA UMBELLATA — ern(3)6. Umbels of dazzling satin-crimson, above foliage tufts. Pkt. 15c.

***CALENDULA PEERLESS BLEND** — eocx(3-4)20. Finest ever. Includes Sun Gleam, Sunshine, Apricot, Art Shades, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

THE CALLA LILIES

These make splendid house plants, and are rather quick and easy from seed, except the Black Calla, which belongs to a related group, and takes somewhat longer to germinate. All of the others are botanically, Zantedeschias. The Callas may be grown also for summer garden flowers, resting them in winter in cellar. The Black Calla, Arum pictum, is even winter-hardy outside if well protected.

CALLA, THE BLACK — uftk(w)(3)20. Arum pictum. Velvety violet black. Pkt. 25c.

CALLA, THE BLACK AND YELLOW — euftx(htw)18. Straw yellow, velvety black at flower base. Rare. 5 seeds, 25c; 12 for 50c.

CALLA, THE GOLDEN — euftx(htw)25. Deepest lustrous yellow. 5 seeds for 20c; 14 for 50c.

CALLA, THE PINK — euftx(htw)12. Alluring coloring; palest blush to rose. Rare. 6 seeds for 25c; 12 for 40c.

CALLA, THE SPOTTED — euftx(3)20. Ivory spathe with crimson base, the leaves white-spotted. 7 seeds for 20c; 18 for 50c.

CALLA, THE WHITE — eftx(htw)18. Waxy white fragrant spathes. Pkt. 20c; special pkg. 50c.

OFFER 11A6 — One pkt. each of six Callas for \$1.10.

CALLA PALUSTRIS — nmh(2)10. Pretty, hardy aquatic. Enamel-white spathe, scarlet berries. Pkt. 20c.

CALLIPRORA IXIOIDES SPLENDENS — urczy(1-2)18.

Clustered blossoms of brown-striped salmon gold. Pkt. 20c.

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA — *eugrdx(3-4)8. Wine Cups. Magnificently showy trailer, loaded profusely for months with big cups of glowing wine-crimson. Heat and drought only make it bloom more freely. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CALLIRHOE PAPAVER — *eurdx(3-4)12. Poppy Mallow. Large flowers of fierce purple-crimson. Pkt. 15c.

CALLISTEPHUS or CHINA ASTER

These are the glorious double annual Asters of our gardens, listed under the correct botanical name of Callistephus in order to segregate them from the true or hardy perennial fall Aster. No attempt to offer a full list here; simply a few kinds, old and new, of outstanding merit.

***ASTER DWARF BOUQUET** — eock10. Each plant is a bouquet of delightful little flowers in shell pink, sky blue, red or white. Cut the whole plant for center pieces or vases. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c.

***ASTER ELEGANCE** — eock30. Very large single flowers, with golden centers and gracefully curved petals. All Aster colors in mixture. Recommended. Pkt. 15c.

***ASTER GIGANTIC** — Los Angeles — eock40. Full-centered flowers with airily curled and interlaced petals. Charming pure shell pink. Probably largest flowered and longest stemmed of all double Asters. Pkt. 20c.

***ASTER GIANT CRIMSON** — eock36. Richly colored, fully double flowers on long stems. Branching type. Pkt. 10c.

***ASTER GIANT PURPLE** — eock36. Velvet purple flowers of great doubleness. For cutting. Branching type. Pkt. 10c.

***ASTER GIANT WHITE** — eock36. Blossoms of snowy doubleness. Long-stemmed branching type. Pkt. 10c.

***ASTER INDIAN SUMMER** — eock30. Big, feathery double flowers in unique shade of copper rose. Plume type. Pkt. 15c.

***ASTER SALMON GOLD** — eock25. The nicely doubled blossoms show pure salmon-yellow as they open, but when fully developed, they will have deepened to a radiant apricot pink. Long stems and fine for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 12A6 — One pkt. each of 8 annual Asters for \$1.10. CALLUNA — See Scottish Heather.

CALOCHORTUS or BUTTERFLY TULIP

Blossoms of exquisite beauty in many rare colorings. Called in its various forms, Mariposa Lily, Star Tulip, or Globe Tulip. Planted in well-drained soil, and given a winter mulching of litter, seems fully hardy. Delightful cut flowers.

CALOCHORTUS ALBUS — ufcrstzy(1)18. Fairy Lantern. Translucent pearl-white globes. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS AMABILIS — ufcrstzy(1)16. Graceful lantern-sprays of glossy gold. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS CLAVATUS — ufcbz(2)36. Gigantic bowls, deep yellow and bronze. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS EL DORADO STRAIN — ufcbz(2)20. Marvelously variable; white, lilac, purple, claret, rose and pink. Often contrasts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI — ufcdz(2)15. Most brilliant orange scarlet, no qualifications. Give sand and sun. About rarest species. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS LILACINUS — ufcrmzy(1)8. Fragrant and fluffy open lilac stars. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS LUTEUS — ufcrmzy(2)18. Cream to deep yellow, marked rich brown. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS MAWEANUS — ufrstzy(1)8. Downy stars, white, lavender, or rosy lilac. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS NITIDUS — ucbz(2)18. Showy shell-like blossoms of indigo-blotted cream. Sometimes pale yellow with lavender over-tone. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

CALOCHORTUS NUTTALLI — ucbz(2)18. Cream, banded purple, but varies to lavender and pink. Exquisite. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS OCULATUS — ufcbz(2)16. Pure or creamy white with lilac eye. Very large. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS SPLENDENS — ufcbz(2)20. Great lovely cups of purest lavender. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS — ufcbz(2)24. Enormous flowers, like gay and variable butterflies. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS CITRINUS — ufcbz(2)24. Dazzling yellow, patched with black-maroon. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VESTA — ufcbz(2)20. Superb flowers, tinted white, marked rose or violet. Clay. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VESTA ROSE PINK — Splendid selection, showing delicate pink shadings. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 13A6 — One pkt. each of the sixteen Calochortus species and strains described above, for \$2.25.

CALOCHORTUS MIXED — ufcy. Includes all listed here, with others as desirable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Certain slow-germinating seeds, those marked by "y" key, may be benefited by refrigerator treatment. Just put seeds in glass jar, then close tightly so that moisture may be neither gained nor lost; then place in regular storage section of ordinary household refrigerator. Freezing is not needed, just a few weeks of cold storage before sowing. In the wild they get a full winter of it, so the longer you can give them, the better. Of course this is only for spring sowing. "y" seeds sown in open in fall or winter, need no artificial refrigeration.

CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS — eucmatzy(2-3)24. The most amenable to garden conditions of the hardy terrestrial Orchids. Beautiful rosy violet, orange crested. Fragrant. Enduring. Pkt. 20c.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS — bnmath(2-8)20. Showy flower-cups of glossy gold. For hardy border, or meadow naturalizing. Cowslip greens from this. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS — qk(1). 8 ft. Sweet Shrub. Chocolate flowers. Aromatic. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CALYPSO BULBOSA — unmatsty(3)12. Exquisite hardy Orchid, velvety rose, marked pink and yellow. Pkt. 20c.

CAMASSIA

Hardy bulbs, bearing spikes of large starry flowers. In habit and form they appear intermediate between *Scilla* and *Eremurus*. Handsome, permanent, easy.

CAMASSIA CUSICKI — cucbnmzy(2)40. Very like an *Eremurus* with pale blue flowers. Long spikes. Most handsome. Pkt. 20c.

CAMASSIA ESCULENTA — Usually *C. quamash* is meant.

CAMASSIA FRASERI — eunmzy(2)18. Spikes of light blue. For meadow naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI — eucbmzy(2)48. Each stem may bear a hundred big blue stars, variably lavender to indigo, in long succession. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI ALBA — The great starry blossoms are pure white, cream, or even old ivory tinting. As beautiful as an *Eremurus*. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA QUAMASH — eucbnmzy(2)24. Brilliant royal blue. Particularly showy in mass plantings. Bulbs edible, very good slow-baked. Recommended for meadow naturalizing, or for the border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

OFFER 14A6 — One pkt. each of five Camassias, for 65c.

FOR KEY LETTER EXPLANATIONS see first page of catalog. The key letters and numerals after each varietal name are intended to indicate classification, needs, uscs, blooming season and height.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA BLEND — htw(7). Clear-hued waxy blossoms; white, salmon, rose or cherry. Emerald evergreen foliage. Splendid pot or tub plant, thriving in sunny window in cool room. Sow under frames in spring, or in heat at any season. It is characteristic of this plant that not all seed is viable, but usually fair proportion will grow. Large nut-like seeds. 8 for 20c; 25 for 50c.

CAMPANULA or BELLFLOWER

Wholly enchanting little rockery plants meet here with great showy border beauties. All are easy.

CAMPANULA ABIETINA — erx(2)12. Wide stars of violet, above brilliant green mats. Likes gravelly soil. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA ALLIARAEFOLIA — ecbx(3)36. Leafy stems, hung with pendant white bells. Handsome. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA BARBATA — erbx(3)8-20. Glorious dangling bells of china-blue. Lovely. Variable. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA BELLARDI — erx(3)8. Green mats, with dainty bells above, white, lavender or powder-plus. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA — erbx(3)18. Big lonesome bells of blue, sky-looking. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA COCHLEARIFOLIA — crx(3)8. Likely a *C. Bellardi* variety. Good, anyway. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA DIVARICATA — erbxstx(2-3)36. Tall plants with divergent branches, hung with pale blue bells. Small flowered, but showy by reason of numbers. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA — erbx(2)20. Closely tiered flower-heads of richest purple. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA ACAULIS — crx(2)8. An almost sterile form. Blossoms, in close clusters, lavender to richest purple, are of extreme showiness. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA LACTIFLORA — ccb(3)50. Great heads of countless white to pale blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA MORETTIANA — erx(3)20. An excellent *C. rotundifolia* cousin. Deep blue. May be mis-identified, but good, anyway. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA PATULA — ebx(2-3)36. Loose showers of luminous lilac rose star-bells on wiry stems. Biennial. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA — ecbx(3)28. Pendant bells of waxy lilac-pink, purple spotted and downy within. Striking. No other species quite like it. Rarely white. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA RADDEANA — erx(3)10. Glorious violet bells above glossy leaves. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA RAPUNCULUS — cotnx(3)36. Racemes of lilac blossoms. Leaves and radish-like roots used for salads, or roots may be cooked. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA — erx(3)18. The graceful and airy Bluebell. Infinitely variable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CAMPANULA SCHEUCHZERI — erx(3)20. A beautiful and rare sub-species of *C. rotundifolia*. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA SPECIOSA — ebdtx(3)12. Stocky spikes above gray rosettes, loaded with enormous purple "Canterbury Bells." Magnificent species. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA THYRSOIDES — erbx(3)18. Close-packed erect spikes of soft yellow bells. Unique. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA TURBINATA — erx(3)5. Gray tufted foliage, and great saucer-flowers of pale blue. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 15A6 — One pkt. each of 20 Campanulas for \$3.00.

CAMPANULA, ROCKERY BLEND — crx. A blend of desirable kinds for the rockery. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPYLANTHUS SALSOLOIDES PENDULINA — ebx (htw)(2)25. A rare and beautiful flowering succulent of comparatively easy culture. The plants make many tall branches, shaggy with leaves like lax pine needles. In late winter under glass, or late spring in the border, come lovely flowers, lilac-shaded in white, in nodding terminal sprays. Most showy. Unexcelled for cutting, lending itself to graceful arrangements. Requires careful protection in border. Probably most satisfactory as pot plant north. Blooms first year. Pkt. 25c.

CANARINA CAMPANULA — eutew(6-7)36. A rare treasure from the Canaries; a particularly handsome pot plant, or quite hardy outside if protected, from Baltimore south. Brilliant pendant bells, golden orange with purple flushing, are carried in profusion. Pkt. 20c.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS — jh(2). 20 ft. Yellow flowered, hardy, handsome. Specimens or hedges. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

CARICA PAPAYA — ehtw(9). Handsome quick pot or tub plants of palm-like form, bearing edible melon-like fruits. Open ground, of course, for south. Pkt. 15c.

CARLINA ACAULIS — erh(3)6. Curious plants with enormous white flowers above glossy, spiny rosettes. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION BROWN VELVET — ecbh(3)18. Fine fragrant garden sort, of unique coloring. Pkt. 20c.

CARNATION THOUSAND BEAUTIES — ecbh(3)16. Blend of pink, rose and salmon shades. Garden. Pkt. 20c.

CARNATION CONSERVATORY BLEND — echtw(7)16. Finest long-stemmed, large-flowered greenhouse hybrids. Not for the garden. Pkt. 35c.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS — eobl(3)36. Safflower. Rather pretty blossom-clusters of bright orange florets. Will dry as straw-flower. Flowers used for silk dyeing. Pkt. 10c.

CARUM OREGANUM — Grown for the edible aromatic roots, good fried in butter, or baked. Pkt. 15c.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA — *ecfb(4)36. Showy whorls of clear fluffy blue, daintiest pink, or pearly white. Long in bloom. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

CARYOPTERIS TANGUTICA — *ecfb(4-5)35. Fluffy clusters of intense blue-violet, in informal grace. *Caryopteris*, either species, may kill to ground north, but it is root-hardy, and blooms freely on new annual shoots; also first year from seed if sown early. Pkt. 15c.

CASSIA CHAMAECRISTA — condb(3)24. Gold Coin Flower. Splendidly showy golden flowers maroon dotted, and sensitive ferny foliage. This is an annual of great merit. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

CASSIA CORYMBOSA — htw(8). Shower of Gold. Pot or tub plant. May be plunged in border. Magnificent ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

CASSIA MARilandica — bnmh(3)50. Racemes of bright yellow. Pkt. 10c.

CASSIA MEDSGIRI — ebndh(3)50. Cascades of yellow flowers with chocolate anthers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CASTALIA ODORATA — nh. Hardy Water Lily. Big snowy white, or sometimes flushed-tinged, many-petaled blossoms with golden anthers. Very lovely. Fragrant. Sow in sheltered seed trays. Pkt. 20c.

CASTILLEIA SP. — mny(2)20. Indian Paint Brush. A rich splash of scarlet and buff. Pkt. 15c.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES — jk. 30 ft. Fine, rather formal, ornamental tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

CATALPA SPECIOSA — jk. 100 ft. Ornamental white and gold blossoms. Also quick growing for posts, ties, fuel, etc. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

CATAJANINE COERULEA — *ecdb(2-3)25. Long-rayed flowers of deep blue, backed with silvery bracts. Thrives in dry, sunny places and light soils. Cuts well. For effective contrast, plant with *Erysimum*. Pkt. 15c.

CATAJANINE COERULEA BICOLOR — Pure white, with blue-banded center. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

CATTLEYA BLEND — htw. The showiest and brightest of conservatory Orchids. Fine mixture. Pkt. 25c.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES — bnsth(2)20. Little purple flowers; brilliant blue berries. Pkt. 10c.

CEANOOTHUS AMERICANUS — qdsth(3)36. Fluffy clusters of creamy bloom. Leaves used as tea. Pkt. 10c.

CEANOOTHUS PROSTRATUS — rgsty(2)8. Evergreen mats of "holly" leaves, dainty lavender balls above. Pkt. 20c.

CEDRUS LIBANI — jk. 80 ft. Cedar of Lebanon. Stately, rugged, wide-spreading evergreen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS — vy. 20 ft. Bittersweet or Waxwork. Long-hanging orange fruits. Pkt. 15c.

***CELSIA CRETICA** — eotb(2)50. Showy, yellow and orange snapdragons, strung on tall stems. Pkt. 15c.

THE EASY CENTAUREAS

For quick brilliance, no flower ranks higher than *Centaurea*. Here are annuals for first year effects, and perennials for after seasons with *C. maculosa* for naturalizing.

CENTAUREA BABYLONICA—ebth(3)100. Stately many-stemmed perennial of full hardness, each stem set tightly with many blossoms of fluffy double yellowness. Big downy, cottony leaves. Striking. Pkt. 15c.

***CENTAUREA CYANUS THE RUBY** — ecox(2-3)30. Glowing brilliant ruby. Excellent. Pkt. 10c.

***CENTAUREA LIPPI** — ecoh(3)24. Gold Tassel. Little fluffy tassels of richest yellow. Spiny. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA MACULOSA — *cbndh(3)50. Innumerable blossoms of whirling lavender lacinies. Bushy. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA RUTHENICA—ebh(3)40. Bluc-gray foliage and fluffy blossom-balls of sulphur. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA SP. ROYAL PURPLE—ecbdh(3)30. Big thistle-purple blossoms, full-centered. Good. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 16A6—One pkt. each of the six for 75c.

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS — qmatx(3). 7 ft. Odd fluffy creamy flower-balls. Good. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CEPHALARIA ALPINA—ecbh(3)40. Soft yellow Scabiosa-flowers. Hardy. Plant with purple Campanula. Pkt. 10c.

CEPHALARIA TATARICA—ecbh(3)72. Hardy perennials of easiest culture, with blossoms like giant cream-rich Scabiosas. For striking effects. Pkt. 10c.

CEPHALOCEREUS SENILIS—htw. Old Man Cactus. Fantastic plants covered with shaggy white hair. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

CERCIS CANADENSIS—jk(1). 30 ft. Redbud. Branches wreathed in rosiness before the leaves. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CEREUS CHILOENSIS—htw. A column Cactus, strongly ribbed and spined, with big white trumpet-flowers. Pkt. 20c.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS—htw. Magnificent twining Cactus, with vanilla-scented white blossoms a foot across, at night. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

***CHAENACTIS GLABRISCOLA**—ocn(2)16. Gold Pins. Fringed yellow cushions, thrust with pins. Pkt. 15c.

CHAENORRHINUM GLAREOSUM—*er(8)4. Delightful tiny lilac snapdragons above waxy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

CHAENORRHINUM MINUS—New to me. Am trying it out now. It has good relatives. Pkt. 15c.

CHAENORRHINUM ORGANIFOLIUM — *er(8)8. Myriad baby snapdragons, royal purple. Recommended. Pkt. 15c.

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA—jsh. 120 ft. Hinoki Cypress. Extremely variable ornamental evergreen, seedlings showing interesting changes in color and form. Hardy to New England, with protection. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCULATA — qfmath(1)30. Cassandra. Horizontal sprays of pendant white bells. Pkt. 15c.

CHAMAEIRIUM LUTEUM — cbnmatsty(2)30. Lovely wands of feathery white bloom. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

CHAPITALIA TOMENTOSA — rbcsth(2)15. Big nodding daisies, one to a stem, palest lilac to deep purple, over rosettes of downy leaves. Rare. Good. Pkt. 20c.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS—ebdnstx(2)30. Many deep yellow flowers on bushy plants. Fine for naturalizing on banks, wood edges, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS DOUBLE—ebstx(2-3)24. Airy, bushy plants. Pretty, double, orange blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

CHELONE GLABRA—bnmaty(3-4)36. Tinted white turtle-head flowers. Rather odd. Pkt. 15c.

CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS — ex30. Young shoots used as asparagus, leaves like spinach. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c.

CHIMAPHILA MACULATA — rnats(2)10. Pipsissewa. Fragrant blossoms, pink-flushed cream, above marbled evergreen leaves. Pkt. 20c.

CHIOGENES HISPIDULA — rgnatsty(9)6. Creeping Snowberry. Dainty white-berried trailer. Pkt. 15c.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA — jy(1-2). 30 ft. Handsome racemes of long-fringed white blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

CHIONODOXA LUCILAE—urnzy(1)6. Sky blue blossoms with milk-white centers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CHIONODOXA LUCILAE ROSEA — Soft rose. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

CHLOROGALUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM—ufnzy(2)18. Panicles of little white stars. Both Chlorogalum species are reasonably hardy north, if given winter mulching, or they make good pot bulbs. Pkt. 15c.

CHLOROGALUM POMERIDANUM — ufnmzy(2)50. Bushy panicles of white blossoms, purple-striped. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

A name with which to conjure beauty, but beauty so varyingly individual that no one description can picture all.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM — ecbx(2)25. Graceful white daisies above silvery leaves. Persian insect powder from its petals. Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE GIANTS—htw. Seeds from double giant-flowered named sorts, of the late blooming fluffy Japanese Chrysanthemums. Recommended for pot culture only. Not satisfactory outside in north. Seedlings do not all come true to doubleness, but all will be beautiful. Fine strain. Pkt. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE MOUNTAIN—*ecrbx(5)24. For garden culture. Large single blossoms in cream, yellow, bronze, pink, rose and crimson. Finest autumn flower, and best of varied single hardy Chrysanthemums. Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM KOREANUM—ecbh(5)28. A particularly hardy form, cold and drought resistant, and making great mounds of ornamental richly green foliage. In quite early autumn, tall daisies of largest size, white with pink tintings, appear. In bloom for many weeks, and lasts longer than any other kind that I have tried, when cut. I recommend whole-heartedly this beautiful and satisfactory Chrysanthemum. Pkt. 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAWI—*erfx(8)14. Charming elfin daisies of deepest pink, above rich emerald ferny foliage. Very lovely. Blooms early and late. Pkt. 20c.

***CHRYSANTHEMUM MYCONIS**—eocbn(3-4)24. Richest yellow. Wide-petaled. Most profuse. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 17A6—One pkt. each of the six kinds for \$1.00.

CHRYSOBACTRON HOOKERI—cbmh(2)36. Tall spikes of deep yellow lily-like flowers. Pkt. 20c.

CHRYSOGONUM VIRGINIANUM — ergndatsth(8)6. Spreading mats of restful green, studded with golden stars from early June to late November. Sun or shade. Pkt. 25c.

CHRYSOPSIS FALCATA—erdh(3-4)12. Ground Gold. The plants are draped in sheer gold for at least two months.

Sun or shade. Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSOPSIS MARIANA — cbdnh(4)25. Golden Aster. Large flowers of richest yellow, like splendid Fall Asters.

Extraordinarily good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS—enbh(3)50. Large blossoms of vivid Cornflower blue. Pkt. 10c.

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA—cbnsth(3)72. Fluffy spikes of creamy flowers. Handsome foliage. Shade. Pkt. 15c.

CINERARIA ANNUAL—See *Senecio arenarius*.

CISTIS LAURIFOLIUS—qblk(8)(h)2-3. 6 ft. Rock Rose. Splendid shrub, safe to about Baltimore. Protect carefully above in winter. Big silky white blossoms, gold-splashed and tasseled. Full sun. Pkt. 20c.

CITRUS MITIS—See Orange Calamondin.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—jk. 20 ft. True Hardy Orange, not edible. Glossy leaves, snowy blossoms, golden fruits. Specimens or hedge. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

*CLADANTHUS ARABICUS

Gold of Araby. A curious sun-loving annual from the Arabian desert. Daisies of burnished old gold, tightly terminate each stem, while from paper-thin closeness beneath them, new rosettes of fern-leaved branches spray out. Each of these in turn is tipped with a bronze-red bud, and as this unfolds to flower, another fern-rosette creeps out radiating from below. So it repeats itself, ad infinitum, or at least all summer, to put a slight limitation on infinity, until each plant is a mound of ferniness, with flowers like bits of gold strwn through it. Pkt. 15c.

CLADRASTIS LUTEA—jk. 50 ft. Yellow-wood. Handsome rare tree with clustered sweet white bloom. Easy, and fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA — eurnsth(1-2)10. Spring Beauty. Charming blossoms of palest pink, crimson-penciled. Naturalizes wonderfully. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular retail packets, *all one kind*, will be supplied those wishing to make bigger sowings, according to this scale; pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c; pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in any one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

CLEMATIS

Clematis is a group of many glories. Mostly, of course, it is known for flowering climbers of superb beauty, but it has also quite unvine-like perennials for the hardy border, with semi-vines for rock trailing.

CLEMATIS ALPINA—vrly(2)48. Purple urn-like blossoms. Particularly hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CLEMATIS AFOLIATA—by 8 ft. Odd tangles of green leafless stems, hung with pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS CRISPA—vmyt(3)50. Pretty and fragrant bells, with thick crispy petals. Crimson-purple without, downy cream within. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA—cby(4) 4 ft. Dense axillary clusters of fragrant blue flowers, hyacinth-like. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS DOUGLASI—bstly(2)24. Erect plants, hung with purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS GIANT HYBRIDS—vcly. 8 ft. Splendid large and widely open blossoms in white and shades of rose, lilac, purple and crimson. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS LIGUSTRIFOLIA—vcly(4). 20 ft. Pure white. Profuse. Of iron-clad hardiness. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBRA—vcly(2-3). 10 ft. Splendid wide-open blossoms of rose pink. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—vstcly(4). 15 ft. Airy, creamy, perfumed flowers in greatest profusion. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS TANGUTICA—vcly(2-3). 10 ft. Big blossoms of brilliant yellow. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS TEXENSIS—vcly(3). 8 ft. Flowers like painted urns, brilliant red without, buff-pink within. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS TROUTBECKIANA—vcly(3). 9 ft. Dainty recurved urns, lavender with pink reflections. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS VIORNA—vcly(3). 8 ft. Thick crimson urns. For wild plantings. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS VITICELLA—vcly(2-3). 20 ft. Quick climber, loaded with starry blossoms of blue, lavender or rosy lilac. Exceedingly floriferous. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 18A6—One pkt. each of the fourteen described species for \$1.90.

***CLEOME LUTEA**—eonx(2-3)25. Airy, spidery, terminal flower-clusters of soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

***CLEOME SERRULATA**—Like above but taller, and clusters are pink or white. Pkt. 10c.

CLERODENDRON FALLAX—htw(8). Great panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers. Most showy pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

CLETHRHA ALNIFOLIA—qmatsth(3). 10 ft. Richly fragrant, feathery white spikes. Handsome, adaptable. Pkt. 10c.

CLANTHUS PUNICEUS—htw(7). Pot plant climber with long racemes of rich crimson. Pkt. 20c.

CLINTONIA ANDREWSIANA—rnmatst(2-3)24. Burnished rosettes, crimson "lilies" above, then glossy, long-hanging purple berries. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

CLINTONIA UNIFLORA—rnmatst(2)8. Daintiest snowy stars, up-looking, gold-centered. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

CLIVIA MINIATA—htw. Showy clusters of rich "burnt orange" flowers. Long in bloom. Big bulb-like seeds. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 9 for \$1.00.

CODONOPSIS LANCEOLATA—*erfx(3)6. Pretty trailer, with pendant lavender bells. Pkt. 15c.

THE COLCHICUMS

Bulbs of this family will bloom without being planted, but their greatest value is in the garden.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE—urhzy(4)10. Cup-shaped lavender or purple bloom, in autumn, after, long after, the foliage has ripened. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

COLCHICUM DECAISNEI—urzy(4)8. Lilac rose, pink or white. Rare. Palcstine. Pkt. 25c.

COLCHICUM LUTEUM—urzy(1)6. Flowers like stars of solid gold. Rare. Kashmir. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM—urzy(4)8. Giant white-throated flowers, rose to crimson-purple. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 19A6—One pkt. each of the four Colchicums, for 65c.

COLEUS AUTRANI—Seeds sent from Ethiopia, and described as "pink-flowering plant for sunny rockery." Pkt. 25c.

***COLLINSIA VERNA**—eomatsk(y)(1)10. Blue-eyed Mary. Dainty, pretty, blue and white flowers. Effective naturalized in shade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

***COLLOMIA GRANDIFLORA**—eox(3)20. Pretty, clustered, long-tubed stars, soft buff to salmon-apricot. Pkt. 10c.

COMMELINA COELESTIS—*euftb(8)28. Sky Flowers. Tumbled masses of intensely, vividly, blue blossoms, the color of the deep summer sky. Store tuberous roots like Dahlias. Highly recommended. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

COMMELINA COELESTIS WHITE PANTRY—*euftbx(8)25. Enamel-white blossoms. Bush Pansy effect. Pkt. 15c.

COMMELINA NUDIFLORA—*erfnb(htw)(8)10. Blue Butterfly. Great wavy blue blossoms, or rarely softest orchid. Rockery, porch box, hanging basket. Half-trailer. Pkt. 15c.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA—qatdsth(9)36. Sweet Fern. Handsome ferny shrubs with sweetly aromatic foliage. Pkt. 15c.

CONANDRON RAMONDIOIDES—ufrastx(htw)(2)10. Purple and gold flowers like glorified Shooting-stars. Also an excellent house plant. Pkt. 15c.

***CONOBEA MULTIFIDA**—onmsth(3)10. Flowers palest blush. Attractive. Pkt. 10c.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS—cgrnatsty(2)10. Lily of the Valley. Perfumed dainty white bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

CONVOLVULUS MAURITANICUS—rfx(3-4)6. Delightful rockery or porch-box trailer. Blue cascades. Pkt. 15c.

COOPERIA DRUMMONDI—eufrbx(8)12. Evening Star. Starry white flowers, with red suffusions in reverse. Opens at dusk. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

COOPERIA PEDUNCULATA—eufrbx(8)16. Rain Lily. Large, pink-tinged, white blossoms after each shower. Highly perfumed. Exquisite. Handle like Gladiolus. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

*CORAL FLOWER

A new annual flower of exquisite, jewel-like daintiness and vivid colorings. Even the foliage is decorative; spoon-shaped leaves of thick, rich succulence. There are many stems, growing to some thirty inches, and bearing in loose alternate clusters, little five-pointed blossom stars of luminous pink rosiness. Then come airy, long-hanging capsules, each like a bead of coral, polished to brilliancy, hundreds of them on each spire-like stem. The plant is of easiest culture in full sun and good drainage; showy for many months. Botanically it is Boerhaavia adscendens. But little seed available. Pkt. 35c.

LANDSCAPE PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS

Half the fun of gardening is in the planning, and with the information that I now give through my key letter and number scheme, as to the time of flowering, height, sun or shade and the like, it ought not to be difficult for anyone to work out their own planting plan. The various "Finding Lists" of plants for special uses, given at the back of the catalog, also should help. I regret that demands on my time do not permit me any longer to make up specific plans for my customer friends. I like to do this well enough, but the business has expanded to the point where it is simply impossible for me to continue the special service. Please do not ask it.

CORALLIRHIZA BIGELOWI—rnmatzy(2)10. Coral-root. Curious hardy Orchid. Pkt. 15c.

CORCHOROPSIS CRENATA—ergnsth(2-3)16. Japanese woodland of easy culture. Much branched, handsomely leafy plants, with little, five-petaled "pin-wheel" flowers of softest yellow. For shade naturalizing. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS

It is hard to bring out in brief description the actual differences in the various Coreopsis species, but when one sees them, the distinctions become highly apparent.

COREOPSIS AURICULATA—ecrbstz(2-3)24. Deepest golden-orange daisies above downy rosettes. Pkt. 15c.

***COREOPSIS CARDAMINEFOLIA**—eocbx(3)25. Flowers of richest velvet maroon mantle the plant. Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—*ecbnx(3-4)30. Bright yellow. Recommended for naturalizing. Broadcast it freely. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

COREOPSIS MAJOR—ecbsth(2)36. Giant flowers of glossy yellowness. Bears light shade. Likes sand. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS ROSEA—ernmx(8)8. Soft rose daisies in utmost profusion. Ferny leaves. Good. Pkt. 15c.

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA—ecrbx(2-4)24. Delightful fern-like tinted foliage. Bright yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 20A6—One pkt. each of the six Coreopsis species for 60c.

CORNUS CANADENSIS—rngatsty(2)10. Big white "flowers" followed by red berries. Pkt. 15c.

CORNUS FLORIDA—jy(1) 35 ft. Flowering Dogwood. White, rarely pink. Most showy tree of spring. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

CORNUS KOUSA—jy(2)20. Japan Dogwood. Big creamy bloom. Follows C. florida. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CORNUS MAS—qy(1) 10 ft. Clustered yellow flowers, followed by showy scarlet "cherries." Fruit used for jelly, or to flavor cider. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CORNUS NUTTALLI—jy(1) 80 ft. Roseate white. Most beautiful, but not safe north of Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.
COROKIA CHEESMANI—qy 9 ft. Ornamental New Zealand shrub with yellow flowers and fruits. Pkt. 15c.
CORTUSA MATTHIOLI—rfsmy(1)6. Loose showers of pendant rosy bells. Lovely. Pkt. 20c.

CORYDALIS

Pretty little cousins of Bleeding Heart, dainty in flower and foliage. With them, a wider knowledge means a wider welcome.

CORYDALIS CHEILANTHIFOLIA—ermsty(2-3)10. Particularly rich fern foliage, with pretty yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

**CORYDALIS FLAVULA*—onstx(2)12. Incised foliage, and dainty little yellow blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

CORYDALIS LUTEA—erh(8)10. Fine lacy greenery. Airy golden blossom sprays. Pkt. 15c.

**CORYDALIS MICRANTHA*—onstx(1)10. Fern-bushy plants with soft yellow flowerlets. Pkt. 10c.

**CORYDALIS SEMPERVIRENS ROSEA*—eorbndx(2-4)25. Blue-gray foliage, with myriads of airy blossoms, pure pink, tipped gold. Good. Pkt. 15c.

CORYDALIS TUBEROSA—ursth(1)10. Profuse sprays of dainty purple, above "fern" leaves. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 21A6—One pkt. each of the six Corydalis species for 75c.

COSMOS DIVERSIFOLIUS NIGRA — *euftcbx(3-4)28. Black Cosmos. Flowers darkest, velvety, black-maroon. Tuberous roots. Treat like Dahlia. Pkt. 15c.

COSMOS DIVERSIFOLIUS MIXED—Gallitos. Just like above, but pink and rose, as well as maroon. Tuberous roots. Good. Pkt. 15c.

COSTUS SPECIOSUS—utw36. White and yellow flower, red-bracted. Lance shaped leaves. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS—qrby. 3 ft. Low, spreading. Clustered pink flowers, then long-hanging red fruits. Crimson leaves in fall. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS PERPUSILLA—qrby. 3 ft. In this variety both leaves and berries are of exceeding minuteness (and profuseness). Dainty effect. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

COTONEASTER MACROPHYLLA—qy. No data. Pkt. 10c.

COTONEASTER ZABELLI—qby. 6 ft. Pink flowers in May; in autumn, golden leaves and weighted red berries, these brilliant and long-hanging. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

COWANIA STANSBURIANA—qbh(2)40. Evergreen shrub, with rose-like creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CRAPE MYRTLE—See Lagerstroemia indica.

CRATAEGUS CORDATA—jy. 20 ft. Washington Thorn. Spiny ornamental; white flowers, brilliant red fruits, crimson autumn leaves. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c.

CRAWFURDIA TRINERVIS — rby. Japanese Climbing Gentian. Large purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CROCOSMIA AUREA—euftb(4)28. Loose spikes of large flowers, orange yellow, tipped copper. Pkt. 20c.

THE CROCUS

For naturalizing in grass, the Crocus is possibly the prettiest and most satisfactory of bulbs, but it has its place, too, in the rockery.

CROCUS SPECIOSUS—urnzy(4)6. Lilac, feathered darker. Large flower. Pkt. 25c.

CROCUS SPRING FLOWERING BLEND — urnzy(1)6. Offered for those who want to produce new seedling sorts. Pkt. 20c.

CROCUS TOMMASINIANUS — urnzy(1)6. Pretty blossoms of pale red-violet. Very early. Pkt. 25c.

CROCUS ZONATUS—urnzy(4)6. Particularly fine autumn-blooming species, with soft lavender cups, zoned orange within. It is always in good demand, and it may be satisfactorily propagated in quantity by making seed-sowings in open-ground beds late in autumn. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

OFFER 22A6—One pkt. each of the Crocuses for 65c.

**CROTALARIA RETUSA*—eobk(4)20. Golden Pea. Pleasing flowers, pale gold, marked cinnabar. Pkt. 10c.

**CRUCIANELLA STYLOSA*—orx(2-3)12. Pretty crimson-pink flowers in terminal clusters. Pkt. 10c.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA—jk. 125 ft. The magnificent Temple Evergreen of Japan. Pkt. 10c.

CUPHEA IGNEA — htw(8)12. Cigar Flower. Russet orange tubes, white tipped. Pkt. 20c.

CUPHEA LANCEOLATA—See Parsonsia lanceolata.

**CUPHEA PETIOLATA*—eonk(3-5)18. Spidery flowers of lilac in terminal clusters. For naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

CYANANTHUS LOBATUS—rstx(3-4)6. Feathery branches tipped with periwinkle-blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

CYCLAMEN EUROPAEUM—urlsth(4)6. Perfumed crimson blossoms above marbled leaves. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN INDICUM ROCOCO—uthtw(7)12. Gigantic frilled and fringed blossoms in rare colorings, like great butterflies. For indoor culture. Pkt. 35c.

CYCLAMEN NEAPOLITANUM — urlsth(4)8. Varies from white, through rose, to red. Fragrant. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN HARDY BLEND—urlsth. Fine mixture of many hardy species. Excellent variety. Pkt. 25c.

CYDONIA JAPONICA—qy(1). 8 ft. Japan Quince. Brilliant rose to crimson. Vivid. Early. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CYMBIDIUM BLEND—htw. Most decorative and showy tender Orchids in many rare colorings. Pkt. 25c.

CYNANCHUM ACUMINATIFOLIUM—ebh(3)28. Mosquito Plant. Attractive clusters of white flowers, above silvery leaves. Said to trap mosquitos. Pkt. 20c.

CYNOGLOSSUM GRANDE — erbst(1)20. Flowers of clearest blue, with pure white ring. Handsome. Pkt. 25c.

CYNOGLOSSUM NERVOSUM — rbh(2)25. Flowers of brilliant forget-me-not blue, above always handsome foliage. Seems to be fully hardy, and perennial. Pkt. 15c.

CYNTHIA VIRGINICA—erbvx(2)20. Most showy double flowers of rich orange. Glaucous rosettes. Pkt. 10c.

CYPELLA HERBERTI—euftbx(3-4)20. Lovely Tigridia-like blossoms, tan, old gold and brown. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CYPELLA PLATENSIS—Very like C. plumbea, and possibly not distinct. Good, anyway. Pkt. 20c.

CYPELLA PLUMBEA—euftbx(3-4)30. Steel-blue flowers, buff-marked, above plaited leaves. Pkt. 20c.

CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA — ehtw72. Tree Tomato. Little pink fragrant flowers. Then aromatic, edible fruits, like brown eggs. A fruit of the Incas. Pkt. 20c.

Nothing is more deadly, monotonously boresome than complete consistency, whether it be in gardener or garden. Let your garden express at least a healthy whimsy, a prejudice hearty enough for accent. It should fulfill your individuality, rather than be fitted to a book pattern.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE—cnastz(2)15. Moccasin Flower. Hardy Orchid. Deep rose slipper, ruddy brown wings. Pkt. 20c.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM—cnmatstz(2)20. Golden yellow slipper, purple wings. Hardy Orchid. Pkt. 20c.

CYPRIPEDIUM SPECIOSUM—cnmasz(2)20. Opalescent mauve. Hardy Japanese Orchid. Showy. Pkt. 20c.

CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE—crnatz(2)20. Soft rose, with pure white wings. Lovely hardy Orchid. Pkt. 20c.

CYPRIPEDIUM CONSERVATORY BLEND—htw. Magnificent tender Orchids, called Cypripediums, but really belonging to Cordula and Paphiopedilum. Pkt. 25c.

CYRTANTHUS OBIQUUS—euthtz(7)20. Clustered drooping flowers, scarlet, buff-tipped. Pkt. 20c.

CYRTANTHUS SANGUINEUS—euthtz(7)20. Few-flowered clusters of brilliant red waxy trumpets. Pkt. 20c.

CYRTANTHUS BLEND—euthtz(7)20. Ifafa Lily. The above and other "sealing-wax" colors, including chrome, tawny buff, cinnabar and crimson. Pkt. 20c.

CYRTODERA LINDLEYANA — ndhtz(3)24. Handsome Himalayan Orchid, quite hardy. Brilliant yellow. Pkt. 20c.

CYTISUS HIRSUTUS—cry(2-3)20. Rare dwarf Broom, widespread and overflowing with golden bloom. Pkt. 20c.

CYTISUS HYBRIDS — ebny(2)50. Scottish Broom. Bright green whip-like stems, lined with bloom in cream, bronze and crimson-and-gold. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

DAHLIA GIANT DOUBLE—*euftcb(4-5)60. Saved from fine named sorts; giants of rare coloring. Pkt. 20c.

DAHLIA NEW MINIATURE — *euftcb(4-5)24. Semi-double. Charming colorings. Wonderful for bedding. Pkt. 20c.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM—qrmb(1)25. Lilac-rose flowers with carnation fragrance. Scarlet fruits. Pkt. 15c.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM ALBUM—qrmb(1)25. A variety with pure white flowers. Handsome. Pkt. 15c.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA — namh(htw)(3)20. Twisted hooded pitchers with translucent windows. Odd inverted flower formations, buff-brown, red-veined. Carnivorous. Ornamental bog or pool edge plant, hardy to Vermont; often grown as indoor pot plant also. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

**DASYSTOMA PEDICULARIS*—ocdatst(3-4)36. Golden Foxglove. Most showy blossoms of citron yellow, bronze shaded. Thrives best near Oaks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

**DATURA CHLORANTHA*—eo(3-4)40. Big yellow flowers, trumpet-in-trumpet. Fragrant. Odd. Pkt. 5c.

DATURA REGIA—Giant purple trumpets. Rare. Pkt. 30c.

DATURA SUAVEOLENS—See Brugmansia suaveolens.

**DATURA TATULA*—eonk(3-5)40. Big bushy plants, with violet-tinted trumpet flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

**DATURA WRIGHTI*—eob(4)25. True species. Giant trumpets of pale lavender above downy foliage. Pkt. 10c.

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA—jy. 60 ft. Dove Tree. Rare and most handsome hardy tree. Showy flower-bracts of creamy white, resembling resting doves. Large nut-like seeds, a bit slow to start. Have patience. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.

DECODON VERTICILLATUS—cbnmh(3-4)60. Spectacularly showy when the arching stems are loaded with successive whorls of brilliant lilac-rose blossoms, airily long-stamened. For border, if kept watered, or by streamside. Pkt. 15c.

It is suggested that beginners confine their selections to kinds marked "e," these being relatively easy if directions are followed. When successful experience has been gained, it will be time for the harder kinds.

DELPHINIUM

No need to garland this. By now all should know the infinite possibilities for beauty in it.

DELPHINIUM ALBESCENS—ercbdn(2-3)28. Big white flowers, marked olive-brown, in graceful spike formation. For drier rockery, or will naturalize. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

DELPHINIUM AVALON BLEND—*ecbh(3)50. A magnificent blend of all that is finest in Giant Hybrid Delphiniums. Includes the Hollyhock strain, the snowy Iceberg, the Himalayan vestitum, together with the Fragrant Delphinium and the informal beauty of special cut-flower selections. There will be pale blue, mid-blue, ultramarine and purple; varied shades of lavender, opal and lilac-pink; with daintier, lovelier color-tones that will scarce bear a name. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM BICOLOR—*erh(3)18. Pretty blossoms, blue below, tawny buff above, in loose spikes. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM CARDINALE—bsh(3)36. Glorious scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

**DELPHINIUM CARDIOPETALUM*—eorbx(3)16. A little beauty. Violet-blue flowers, green-tipped, and with exceedingly long up-curved spurs, are arranged symmetrically in loose graceful spikes. Pkt. 15c.

**DELPHINIUM GAYANUM*—eocnx(2-3)36. Violet, varying to rose, pink and white. Close to *D. consolida*. Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM HESPERIUM—rh(3)18. Open spikes of rich blue. Silvery, downy stems. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM MENZIESI—rdh(2)20. Long-spurred, dark blue blossoms. Bushy plants. A treasure. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM NUDICAULE—rbdsth(2)30. Extraordinarily long spurred blossoms, shading from buff, through orange, to scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

**DELPHINIUM ORIENTALIS*—eor(2)28. Dainty annual Larkspur of particularly rich tyrian purple. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM PARRYI—rbdh(2)30. Large flowers of blue-purple, marked pink and green. Foot-long spikes. Very good. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM PENARDI—crbh(2-3)30. Silvery white flowers, olive-marked. Gray foliage. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM TATSIENSE—*erh(2-4)18. Airy, loosely bushy plants, bearing great blossoms of brilliant blue. Long blooming. Fine. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM VESTITUM—cbh(3)60. The Himalayan Delphinium. Great spikes of rich violet blossoms, each with a white eye. Excellent. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM ZALIL—cbdh(3)48. Long racemes of brilliant pure yellow. Showy. Slow germinating. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 23A6—One pkt. ea. of the 15 Delphiniums for \$2.35.

DESMODIUM CANADENSE—ecbdn(3)50. Branching panicles of showy rose-lilac. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

DESMODIUM NUDIFLORUM—ecbdn(4)40. Airy open panicles of fine blue-lavender. Pkt. 10c.

ABOUT LETTERS

I try to answer all letters promptly and fully, but sometimes my correspondence lags, for I am a busy person. Although I have thoroughly efficient help, both in the seed-house and at the nursery, yet a highly specialized business of this kind, must be in a surprisingly large number of its phases, a one-man show. Unfortunately none of us can have a double allowance of time, no matter how much we may need it at certain seasons. Sometimes I stretch the day pretty well, but not always enough. If you have a letter due, it will come as soon as I can get to it. Can't promise more. Always glad to answer letters, but please look through the catalog and the cultural direction folder first. Maybe you will find your answer there.

HARDY DIANTHUS

The Garden Pinks are excellent and dependable plants for rockery or edging, some of them large enough even for the hardy border. Easy and sure from seed.

DIANTHUS ALPINUS—erlx(3-4)4. Brilliant, broad-petaled fringed flowers of an intense rose crimson, often peacock-eyed. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS ALLWOODI—ecrbx(2)18. Sweetly perfumed Clove Pink-Carnation hybrids. Wonderfully varied colorings. Exquisite. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

DIANTHUS ARENARIUS—erdx(2)6. Wide-spreading, silvery-green, mossy foliage mats, always delightful. Fringy, fragrant, white blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

**DIANTHUS ARMERIA*—eobndh(2-3)36. Deptford Pink. Jagged crimson flowers, white dotted. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS ARVERNENSIS—crx(2)4. Very dwarf, dense, foliage tufts; dainty pink blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS ATRORUBENS—ecrbx(2)24. Close terminal clusters of most gorgeous crimson. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—ecbx(2)24. Sweet William, single-flowered. Excellent mixture. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DIANTHUS CAESIUS—erx(2)10. Cheddar Pink. Close silvery tufts. Fringed pink blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS DELICATUS—erbx(2)12. Sheaves of fragrant blossoms, creamy white and soft pink. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES—erx(2)10. Multitudinous blossoms of vivid rose above bright green foliage. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS FRAGRANS—erbx(2)10. Sweetly perfumed, fringy blossoms, white or creamy pink. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS GIGANTEUS—ebh(3)36. A showy Goliath, with spectacular rose-violet flower clusters. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS GRIESBACHI—erx(2)6. Deep rose, carmine zoned, and white dotted. Good. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS HOLTZERI—ecrbx(2)16. Large fringed flowers, white or pink, often zoned, or sometimes blush-suffused. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

DIANTHUS KNAPPI—ecrbh(2-4)18. Lemon yellow blossoms, a clear pure shade. Most distinct species. Long-blooming. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS MONSPESSULANUS—erx(3)10. Deeply fringed in varied pinks, always with dark eye. Late. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS MONTANUS—ernx(2)10. Myriads of brilliant rose blossoms. Rich green foliage tangles. Near *D. deltoides*, but better. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SEGUERI—ercbx(4)18. Each long stem ends in a big notch-petaled blossom of bright rose carmine, with maroon circlet and white dots. Fall. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS NEGLECTUS—eratz(2)6. Flowers of bright cherry, tawny rose in reverse. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS PYRIDICOLUS—erbz(2)10. Much fringed fragrant blossoms of white, flesh and deep pink, above silvered foliage. Some question of identification, but excellent garden strain, anyway. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SPECIOSUS—ecrbx(2)12. Big blossoms of rose pink, excessively fringed and richly sweet. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SQUARROSUS—ecrbx(2)16. Large deeply pink blossoms, with petals of shredded laciness. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS—ecrx(2)12. Big pale rose blossoms of extravagantly lacy fringiness. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS—erdx(2)9. Purest, deepest pink, not fringed. Arching sheaves of bloom. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS FRIGIDUS—erdx(2)4. A little Hungarian treasure, like above, but only half the size. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 24A6—One pkt. each of the 25 Dianthus species for \$4.00.

DIANTHUS ROCKERY BLEND—This will give a wide and interesting variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

**DIASCIA BARBARAE*—eox(3-4)16. Exquisite, but oddly formed, blossoms of pure pink, with golden insets. Airy branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

DICENTRA—See page 15.

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE

There is a nostalgic reminder of friendlier times in these favorites of older days.

DIGITALIS AMBIGUA—ebx(2)36. Yellow Foxglove. Richest cream, with brown markings. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS ISABELLINEA—ebx(2)50. Fine spikes of yellow blossoms that deepen to chamois. Pkt. 15c.

DIGITALIS ORIENTALIS—erb(2). Lost Kurdistan rarity, just re-introduced. Pkt. 20c.

DIGITALIS GIANT SHIRLEY—ebx(2)70. Giant Foxglove. Finest hybrid strain. White, pink or rose, always dotted with crimson. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 26A6—One pkt. each of the 4 Digitalises for 45c.

DICENTRA or BLEEDING HEART

Fully hardy perennials, with blossoms of delightful charm. Border or rockery. Cutting, too.

DICENTRA CHRYSANTHA—ecbdy(3-4)40. Golden Ear-drop. Silvery slashed foliage, with tall sprays of golden hearts, inverted, above. Full sun. Pkt. 20c.

DICENTRA CUCULLARIA—ersty(1)9. Dutchman's Breeches. Odd white blossoms, yellow tipped. Pretty. Pkt. 20c.

DICENTRA EXIMA—erbnssth(2)16. Plume Bleeding Heart. Sprays of rosy hearts above fern-like foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.60.

DICENTRA FORMOSA—ernmsth(2-3)16. Nodding sprays of pink hearts above spreading ferny foliage. Decorative mats in shade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

DICENTRA FORMOSA SWEETHEART—ercsth(8)15. Sprays of snowy white hearts from early spring to latest autumn. Of exquisite loveliness. Still exceedingly scarce. Pkt. 35c.

DICENTRA OREGANA—sty(2-4)16. Creamy, purple-tipped nodding hearts above silvery leaves. Pkt. 35c.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS—cby(1-2)30. True Bleeding Heart. Pendant sprays of rosy pink hearts, white-tipped. Exquisite. Attractive foliage. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 25A6—One pkt. each of the Dicentras for \$1.40.

DIERAMA BLEND—uftby(htw)(1)40. Bells of white, rose, red, and amaranth, pendant from swaying wands. Very fine. Bulbs sometimes stored in winter, Gladiolus fashion. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

DIONEA MUSCIPULA or VENUS FLYTRAP

An interesting attractive, but oddly animal-like plant. The leaves are carried in rosette fashion, the blade in two sections, connected only by the strong mid-rib. The terminal section is center-hinged and contractile, margined with bristles and studded with sensitive hairs and honey-secreting glands. When a fly, attracted by the sweet bait, alights on the leaf, the hairs act as triggers, and the leaf-halves quickly close over the insect, the edge bristles interlocking. The trap remains closed until the food-morsel that was the insect, has been digested by a peptonized fluid that is immediately poured out from certain specialized glands. The plant gains its nourishment thus, the roots serving only as anchors. Few plants are more intricately organized.

The flowers are white, large and attractive; carried in terminal clusters on slender stems. Dionaea is for the bog garden south of Washington, or for house culture north. Well suited to terrariums. Needs plenty of moisture, and soil should be mixture of sand, with peat or shredded moss. Will grow also in loose masses of live sphagnum moss. Given proper soil and wetness, seed germinates with fair readiness. Dionaea was always rare and local, and is now almost extinct. Help re-establish it in southern bogs. Pkt. 25c.

DIOSPYRUS VIRGINIANA—zy. 75 ft. American Persimmon. Hardy well north. Fruit delicious when fully ripe. Tree quite ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

DIPLACUS AURANTIACUS—qfdx(2)36. Handsome flowers, maize yellow to apricot buff. Pkt. 25c.

DISPORUM BLEND—rbnmsty(1-2)20. Fairy Bells. Cream to buff bells, then orange or crimson berries. Pkt. 15c.

DISPORUM HOOKERI—rbnmsty(1)20. Maize-yellow flower bells; later berries of brilliant orange. Pkt. 15c.

DODECATHEON or SHOOTING STAR

If, as the name implies, this flower was fashioned by the Twelve Gods of Greece, then their workmanship was of an exquisite perfection. One wonders, though, what Olympian escapade may have brought Grecian Gods to even short exile in our hemisphere, since Dodecatheons are altogether American.

DODECATHEON CLEVELANDI—crbnsty(1)18. Clove-scented. Mauve, yellow-ringed, shading to maroon. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON CUSICKI—crbnsty(1)16. Fragrant purple Shootingstars, yellow throated. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON HENDERSONI—crbnsty(1)12. Spectacular wine-purple blossoms. Sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 15c.

DODECATHEON HUGERI—crnsty(1)20. Fragrant white Shootingstar. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON JEFFREYI—crmsty(2)24. From bright pink, through rose, to show purple. Perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON MEADIA—crnsty(2)20. Wild Cyclamen. Rose colored, with yellow anthers. Fragrant. Strikingly beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

DODECATHEON MEADIA SPLENDIDUM — richest crimson, banded golden yellow. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 27A6—One pkt. each of the seven Dodecatheons, (Shootingstars) for \$1.10.

DODECATHEON BLEND—crnsty. Many varied kinds in mixture. Pkt. 15c.

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS—vx 8 ft. Australian Pea. Rapid-growing perennial vine for the south. Showy purple and white bloom. Not hardy north. Pkt. 10c.

DOLL'S POWDER PUFF—Unidentified Ethiopian plant for sunny rockery, with blossoms that are fluffy tufts of opalescent blue-pink blendings. Pkt. 25c.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM EXCELSUM — ucby (1-2)36. Enormous chrome yellow daisies. Pkt. of 10 seeds for 25c.

DORYANTHES PALMERI—Spear Lily. Spectacular scarlet flowers on spikes 10 to 20 feet high. A distant Amaryllis cousin. South. Pkt. 25c.

DOUGLASIA MONTANA — rstry(2)5. Tufted rosettes, with exquisite pink blossoms above. Pkt. 15c.

DRABA AIZOIDES—erlx(1)6. Semperfivum-like rosettes, mat-forming, with tiny but profuse golden flowers. Pkt. 20c.

DRABA ALTAICA—rx(1)10. Prodigal sprays of dainty white. Pkt. 20c.

DRABA GLACIALIS—erlx(1)5. Close-packed leaves with white bristles. Many dainty golden blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

DRABA KOTSCHYI—rx(1)5. Pretty dwarfs, white-sheeted in April. From Transylvania. Pkt. 20c.

DRACOCEPHALUM AUSTRIACUM—erbz(3)24. Giant blue snapdragons on fine-foliaged stems. Pkt. 15c.

***DRACOCEPHALUM MOLDAVICA**—eondx(3)20. Many sturdy spikes of cool blue. Rather showy, and naturalizes well. Sow in quantity. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

DRACOCEPHALUM RUYSCHIANA—erbz(2)24. Spikes of beautiful blue snapdragons. Siberia. Pkt. 15c.

DROSERA FILIFORMIS—rnmath(2)12. Sundew. Pretty pink stars. Curious carnivorous plants. Pkt. 15c.

DROSERA INTERMEDIA—nmah(2)8. Broad-leaved Sundew. Pink blossoms. Insect-trap leaves. Pkt. 20c.

DRYAS OCTAPETALA — rgy(2)5. Mats of evergreen "oak" leaves, creamy flowers, and lovely silver-pink seed fluff. Pkt. 20c.

ECHINACEA PURPUREA HYBRIDA—ecbdh(3-4)48. Long pendant petals from chocolate brown cones. Soft rose to royal purple. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCACTUS GRUSSONII—htw. Golden Globe Cactus. The ribbed green balls are hidden in interlocking radiations of golden spines. Showy red and yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ECHINOCACTUS ORNAMENTAL BLEND—htw. Hedgehog Cactus. Feathery blossoms of surprising size and brilliance, from odd spiny globes. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCEREUS ORNAMENTAL BLEND—htw. Curiously clustered tangles. Showy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCEREUS HARDY BLEND—efh(3)10. Clustered, tapered columns; rose to purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCEREUS REICHENBACHII—htw. Merry Widow Cactus. Enormous flowers of feathery pink. Branching, spreading, globose columns of white spiny laciness. Easy and satisfactory species for pot culture. Near hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCERUS VIRIDIFLORUS—rfh(3)15. Branched stem-cylinders; pale green flowers. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOPSIS ORNAMENTAL BLEND—htw. Particularly good Cactus class for the window garden. Yellow, orange, pink or scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ECHIUM BOURGEANUM—ebx(htw)(3). 10 ft. Enormous pyramidal spikes of dense rose-pink bloom. Magnificent south or California. Pkt. 15c.

ECHIUM FASTUOSUM—bdfx(htw)(2-3)40. Handsome close panicles of most brilliant blue. Pkt. 10c.

ELAEOCARPUS DENTATUS—jy. 20 ft. Called "Tree Lily of Valley." New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

ELEAGNUS MULTIFLORA—qy. 6 ft. Cherry Goumi. Handsome silvery shrub. Edible, cherry-flavored, translucent red fruit. Pkt. 20c.

ELDERBERRY, BLACK-FRUITED—qy84. Sweet black berries, edible. Pkt. 10c.

ELDERBERRY, WHITE-FRUITED—Here the berries are white, but sweet, too. Pkt. 15c.

EMMENANTHE PENDULIFLORA—eodx(2)10. Whispering Bells. Pendant creamy bells, that dry and whisper in the breeze. Pkt. 15c.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS — qatx(2). 15 ft. Showy bells of pale yellow, red-veined. Brilliant crimson autumn foliage. Pkt. 20c.

EPIGAEA—See Trailing Arbutus.

EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM—bndstx(3)30. Bright flowers of rose purple, yellow anthered. Pkt. 10c.

EPILOBIUM DODONAEI—rh(3)9. Loose clouds of charming pink and brown flowers. Pkt. 20c.

EPILOBIUM NUMMULARIFOLIUM—rx(3)4. A white-starred bronze-leaved evergreen trailer. Pkt. 20c.

EPILOBIUM RIGIDUM—rdx(3)15. Big silky soft pink flowers above blue-powdered leaves. Pkt. 25c.

EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM—rsty(2)10. Ornamental foliage and airy flowers, variously hued. Good ground cover for shade. Pkt. 25c.

EPIPACTIS FALCATA—cnstz16. Handsome, rich yellow Japanese Orchid. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

EPIPACTIS GIGANTEA—cnmz(2)24. Attractive hardy Orchid. Bird-like blossoms, green, bronze and pink. Pkt. 20c.

ERANTHIS HIEMALIS—ury(1)5. Golden flowers, green-tinted, in earliest possible spring. Pkt. 15c.

ERANTHIS PINNATIFIDA — ury(1)6. Pearly white blossoms. New species. Pkt. 20c.

EREMURUS

Great Desert or Foxtail Lily. Magnificent flower-spikes that bear hundreds of bright star-shaped blossoms. Fully hardy, but mulch a bit to prevent too early starting in spring. Spectacular in beauty.

EREMURUS BUNGEI PERFECTUS—ubzy(2)72. Foxtail Lily. Long spikes of golden orange stars. 20 seeds for 15c; 100 for 60c; 500 for \$2.50.

EREMURUS ELWESIANUS—ubzy(2)100. Pale pink blossoms in huge spikes. 15 seeds for 25c; 100 for \$1.10.

EREMURUS ELWESIANUS ALBUS—uhzy(2)100. Snowy white blossoms. Fine. 12 seeds for 25c; 100 seeds for \$1.25.

EREMURUS HIMALAICUS—ubzy(2)90. Long and densely packed spikes of airy white stars. 25 seeds for 20c; 100 for 65c; 500 for \$2.50.

EREMURUS HIM-ROB—ubzy(2)90. Large blossoms of silvery pink in stately spikes. Pkt. 25c.

EREMURUS OLgae—ubzy(2)90. Handsome lilac-flushed flowers. Fragrant. 15 seeds for 25c; 100 for \$1.10.

EREMURUS ROBUSTUS — uhzy(2)100. Brightest rosy pink blossoms in most showy spikes. 20 seeds for 25c; 100 for 90c; 500 for \$3.25.

EREMURUS SHELFORD HYBRIDS—ubzy(2-3)90. Fine strain, showing white, pink and yellow, but particularly rich in coppery orange, bronze and apricot tintings. 20 seeds for 25c; 100 for 90c.

EREMURUS SPECTABILIS — ubzy(2)40. Spikes of cream-primrose, marked orange, above gray leaves. 25 seeds for 20c.

OFFER 28A6—One pkt. each of the nine above, for \$1.85.

EREMURUS PEERLESS BLEND—ubzy(2). Includes all the above, and others. Glorious color range. 25 seeds for 20c; 100 seeds for 65c; 500 seeds \$2.50.

ERICA CINEREA—rfah(2-4)12. A delightful little Heath in twisting shrublet form. Showy blossoms, white, violet-rose or scarlet. Hardy at New York. Pkt. 20c.

ERIGENIA BULBOSA—urnstz(1)6. Harbinger of Spring. Pretty clusters of dainty, tiny white blossoms. Earliest flower to bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON AURANTIACUS—rh(3)12. Many-rayed semi-double daisies of dazzling orange. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON COMPOSITUS—rh(2)6. Pale lavender daisies above curious gray cushions. Pkt. 20c.

FRIGERON HYBRIDUS—*Dainty fine-rayed daisies in many delicate colorings. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON RADICATUS — rh(2)3—Rare alpine. Gray tufts, with big lavender daisies on two-inch stems. Pkt. 25c.

ERINUS ALPINUS—*erpstz(2-3)5. Little foliage mounds, be-spangled with carmine bloom. Pkt. 20c.

ERIOCAULON DECANGULARE—nm(8)36. Giant Pipe-wort. Like following, but larger. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOCAULON MIXED—nm(8)25. Powdery white flower-heads on wiry stems. Attractive aquatic. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM COMPOSITUM—erdh(2)10. Great umbels, cream-yellow to rose. Woolly leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM DOUGLASI—erdh(2)10. Silvery bushlets, with dainty, soft yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM HERACULOIDES — erbdh(2)18. White flowers in flattened clusters. Whorled foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM NIVEUM—erdh(2)8. Pretty little white-flowered species. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM OVALIFOLIUM—erdh(2)5. Silvery-gray rosettes, with daintiest blossom-heads that may be cream, lemon, or rose. Pkt. 20c.

ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM — erdh(2)7. Spreading evergreen shrubby plant. Soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM — cnmh(8)40. Cotton Sedge. Showy cotton tufts, tawny to snowy. Most decorative. Likes ample moisture. Cuts well. Pkt. 10c.

ERIOPHYLLUM CAESPITOSUM—rdx(2)8. Hanosomely odd, cut, powdered foliage. Showy golden asters above. Called Sunshine Flower. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOPHYLLUM PENDUNCULATUM—rdh(2)10. Another Sunshine Flower, taller, with entire leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ERODIUM

Take hardy Geraniums and refine them; result, Erodium. *ERODIUM ABSINTHOIDES AMANUM*—erh(3)12. Silvered leaves, plumply slashed and jagged; with lax-sprayed flowers above, most brilliantly white. Pkt. 25c.

**ERODIUM GRUINUM*—eodx(3-4)15. A delightful Geranium-cousin, with noble blossoms of lavender-violet. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM MANESCAVI — erh(3-4)16. Big flowers of most brilliant rose-purple. Aromatic leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM ROMANUM—rh(3)6. Clustered bright pink flowers. Canescent foliage. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 29A6—One pkt. each of the four for 75c.

ERYSIMUM BLEND — *erb(2-3). Close mat-clumps of emerald foliage, with spikes of bright bloom above, from palest lemon, through golden hues, to richest radiant orange. Pkt. 15c.

FRYTHRAEA DIFFUSA — *erstx(3)6. Rose Gentian. Starry flowers of most brilliant rose. Pkt. 20c.

**FRYTHRAEA SP.*—eotrx(2-3)16. Branching, glaucous, with clustered stars of showy rose-red. Pkt. 15c.

**FRYTHRAEA VENUSTA*—eox(3-4)8. Annual Gentian. Charming clear pink stars, yellow-centered. Pkt. 20c.

FRYTHRINA CRISTI-GALLI—*euftx(w)(4)50. Magnificent spikes of rose-corals on branching plants. Winter in damp sand in cellar. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM or TROUT LILY

Fully hardy bulbs for the shady corner, the rockery, or for naturalizing in rich loose soils under trees. They are like exquisite Lilies of fairy size.

ERYTHRONIUM ALBIDUM — urnmzy(1)8. White Trout Lily. Dainty blossoms, often pink-tinted. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM—urnmstz(1)7. Lovely buff-apricot blossoms, brown-marked. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM CALIFORNICUM — urnmstz(1)8. Large cream-colored flowers. Richly mottled leaves. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRONIUM CITRINUM — urnmstz(1)10. Snowy white, banded citron. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM GIGANTEUM—urnmstz(1)12. Creamy white, yellow-shaded, and sometimes banded maroon. Handsome. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM ROBUSTUM — ucrdstz(1-2)18. Recurved "lilies." of richest yellow. Gloriously beautiful. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

ERYTHRONIUM HENDERSONI—urnmstz(1)12. Lovely soft purple blossoms with maroon centers. Rarely gold-banded. Showy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM JOHNSONI — urnmstz(1-2)16. Blossoms of soft rose, orange-centered. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM KLAMATHENSIS—Blossoms of pale lemon, each petal pink-tipped. New. Pkt. 25c.

ERYTHRONIUM REVOLUTUM SMITHI—urnmstz(1)10. Pretty pink flowers, yellow zoned. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRONIUM BLEND — This includes all of the kinds that I list. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 30A6—One pkt. each of the ten Erythroniums, (Ticut Lilies), for \$1.75.

**ESCHSCHOLTZIA TENUIFOLIA*—eorn(2-3)6. An exquisite miniature for the rockery, thread-leaved, with myriad tiny lemon cups. Pkt. 15c.

ETHIOPIAN PURPLE SPIKE—Seed sent from Ethiopia, "handsome purple spike. Four feet. Perennial." Pkt. 25c.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS—htw. Blue Gum. Grown as specimen pot plant for decorative effect. Pkt. 15c.

EUCOMIS UNDULATA—ufzy(htw)(3)24. Dense trusses of creamy fragrant stars, the spike crowned with red-edged bracts. Very good. Pkt. 25c.

EUONYMUS PATENS — qy(4). 10 ft. Spreading half-evergreen. Handsome, long-hanging, brownish pink fruits. Good winter bouquet. Pkt. 15c.

EUPATORIUM COELESTINUM — crbnstz(3-4)24. Mist Flower. Soft fluffy blue flowers. Airy. Profuse. Splendid for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

EUPATORIUM FRASERI — cbnsth(3-4)36. Attractive fluffy flowers of pure white. Pkt. 10c.

EUPATORIUM MACULATUM—cbnh(3-4)36. Feathery, plumy heads, rose-pink to purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

EUPHORBIA APHYLLA—ehtw. Great tangles of leafless green branches, thick and succulent. Pkt. 25c.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUAHANAE—rndath(9)4. Foliage plant for sun and sand. Leaves may be linear or oval, and coloring bronze, deepest maroon, or green. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES—rdbh(2-9)10. Half-trailing stems; fat blue-green leaves, yellow flower-crowns. Hardy ornamental succulent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

EUPHORBIA OBESA—htw. Curious succulent, a living baseball with checkered cover. Germinates slowly and unevenly, but quite surely. Large seeds, 2 for 25c.

EUPHORBIA POLYCHROMA — rch(2-9)15. Emerald leaves; gorgeous autumn colorings. Showy yellow flower-bracts. Very good. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS — htw. Crown of Thorns. Showy orange-scarlet flower-bracts. Pkt. 15c.

*EUSTOMA RUSSELLIANUM — ocby(3)24. Glorious, open, upright flowerbells of clearest blue, patched purple within. Long in bloom, and very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

EUSTYLIS PURPUREA—uftx(3-4)20. Tigridia-like. Shell-shaped blossoms, violet and mahogany brown. Standards gold-patched. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

EUTHAMIA TENUIFOLIA—rndh(4)20. Sprays of misty, primrose bloom. Airy effect. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

*EUTOCA LINEARIS — ox(2)10. Sprays of violet-blue. Very early. Pkt. 15c.

*EUTOCA VISCIDA—ox(2)18. Close spikes of delightful lavender blossoms. Early-blooming. Pkt. 10c.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA — qk(1). 10 ft. Pearl Bush. Splendid white racemes. Most showy. Pkt. 10c.

FAGUS AMERICANA—jy. 80 ft. Beech. Noble ornamental. Silvery bark. Golden brown autumn leaves. Edible nutlets. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA — jy. 70 ft. Purple Beech. Foliage richly colored. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c.

FAUCARIA TIGRINA—htw. The Tiger's Mouth. You will understand its name when you grow it. An intriguing but easy succulent. Pkt. 25c.

*FELICIA BLEND — edox(3)10. Flower of Happiness. Delicate little lavender daisies. Pkt. 15c.

FENDLERA RUPICOLA—qk(2)48. Maltese Cross. Graceful, arching milk-white garlands. Pkt. 20c.

FERNS, HARDY BLEND—A mixture of hardy species, including some that grow in sun. Sow the tiny spores on surface of clean, friable soil in flats or pots. Cover with panes of glass until germination takes place. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

FERNS, TENDER BLEND—Splendid mixture of desirable house kinds. Culture as above. Pkt. 15c.

FERNS—See Asplenium, Polystichum, Woodsia, etc.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Time and method of sowing each kind is indicated by key letter in the listing; explanation on page one. In addition I include a four-page folder of general and specific information with each lot of seed sent out. Add common sense and patience, and you ought to succeed. For still further and more explicit cultural data, I suggest the several good books that I offer, in the book listings toward the back of the catalog.

FESTUCA GLAUCA—ebh(9)24. Hardy ornamental grass. Silvery blue leaves. Makes decorative clumps, or narrow edging, not spreading. Pkt. 10c.

FICUS CARICA—ejzx(w). True Fig. Good ornamental, bearing delicious fruit. Thrives in sheltered positions to New York. Further north grow in tubs, outside in summer, cellar in winter. Pkt. 20c.

FILIPENDULA HEXAPETALA—eucbh(2)36. Meadow-sweet. Handsome snowy sprays. Fern foliage. Pkt. 15c.

FIR TREE—See Abies.

FLOWERING ALMOND—See Prunus triloba.

FRAGARIA—See Strawberry.

FRASERA SPECIOSA—bnsty(3-4)50. Great panicles of greenish white blossoms, tinged with blue. Weird, but spectacular. Pkt. 20c.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA — jy. 100 ft. Majestic tree. Immune to Gipsy moth. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

FREESIA EXHIBITION BLEND—*eutcw(7)16. Giant flowers in rainbow range, gold, blue, pink and carmine; with infinite variations. Selections of Tubergeni and Ragionieri strains. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

THE PENSIVE FRITILLARIAS

The possibilities of the Fritillarys have scarce been realized. While some are bright and gaudy enough, mostly they have that sombre charm that appeals to the quieter mood. They are cousins of the Lily, and come from seed in the same way, blooming in two or in three years, according to kind. All are hardy.

FRITILLARIA AGRESTIS — urnzy(2)18. Bells of buff and olive. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA ATROPURPUREA—urndstzy(2)14. Deepest purple, with tawny checks. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA BIFLORA — urnzy(1)10. Mission Bells. Flowers of rich chocolate hue. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA CAMSCHATCENSIS—urnzy(2)15. Circles of velvety purple bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSEA—urnzy. Checkered mulberry on buff. From the Himalayas. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA COCCINEA — urnstzy(2)18. Extraordinarily vivid scarlet. Rare, but fairly easy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS—urnzy(1)40. Crown Imperial. Circlets of pendant showy bells, bronze, orange or crimson. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA LANCEOLATA—urnstzy(2)36. Tall spikes of large flowers, purple, marked yellow. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA LILACEA — urnzy(2)7. Dainty bells of clear white. Most pleasing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS—urnzy(2)24. Large flowers of cream, or checkered in tones of purple. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA PUDICA—urndzy(1)8. Quaint bells of butter-yellow, refreshingly fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA PURDYI — urnzy(2)10. White, suffused pink, flecked purple. Very lovely. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA RECURVA—urnstzy(2)16. Brilliant scarlet bells, lined yellow. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA ROYLEI—urnzy(2)8. Tesselated purple and old gold. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 31A6—One pkt. each of the 14 Fritillarys for \$1.90.

FRITILLARIAS MIXED—An effective blend of many species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

WINTER SOWINGS. All winter long, or at least any time that the ground thaws, open ground or cold frame sowings may be made of kinds of seeds marked with key letter "y." I sow outside every month in the year.

FUCHSIA BLEND — htw. Free-blooming plants, with pendant flowers in many rare colorings. Pkt. 15c.

FUCHSIA EXCORTICATA — qf(htw). 8 ft. Bronze leaves, pink stems, purple flowers. New Zealand. Almost hardy, but protect, or grow in pots. Pkt. 15c.

FUNKIA BLEND — crby(2-4)30. Day Lily. Graceful spikes of blue, lavender or white trumpets. Ornamental, formal, foliage. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

FUNKIA COERULEA—crby(2)36. Early Plantain Lily. Tall sprays of wide blue flowers. Formal clumps. Pkt. 10c.

*GAILLARDIA AMBLYODON—eocbx(3-4)24. Big flowers of coppery red. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA BURGUNDY — *ecbh(3-4)36. Gigantic blossoms of richest wine. Pkt. 20c.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA MIXED—*ecbh(3-4)30. Gorgeous yellow, copper and maroon. Pkt. 10c.

GALANTHUS NIVALIS—urnsty(1)8. Snowdrop. Nodding white flowers, green-tipped. Pkt. 15c.

GALIUM BOREALE—crbh(2)24. Mat-forming, with tiny white airy flowers above. Good. Pkt. 10c.

GALTONIA—See Hyacinthus candidans.

GASTERIA CROUCHERI — ehtw. Surprisingly beautiful succulent house plant. Pkt. 15c.

GASTERIA DISTICHA—htw. Thick succulent rosettes, with scarlet flowers above. Pkt. 20c.

GAULTHERIA ANTIPODA ADPRESSA—qatmy. Prostrate evergreen shrub; edible pink berries. Pkt. 15c.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS — rmgasty(9)6. True Wintergreen. Evergreen carpeter, with spicy, edible, crimson-cheeked berries. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

GAURA LINDHEIMERI—*ebdh(8)30. Delightful flowers like white butterflies with rosy reflections, perched precariously on swaying stems. Pkt. 10c.

*GAZANIA HYBRIDS—eorbx(htw)(8)9. Enormous daisies with wide petals, pale yellow to richest orange, banded ruddy brown or black, and blue-tinged in reverse. A blaze of beauty. Pkt. 20c.

*GAZANIA LONGISCAPA—eorbdx(8)9. Big golden blossoms with precisely serrated brown or blue-black bandings. Leaves white-woolly in reverse. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANS BLUE

—and white, and yellow, and brown; but mostly they are of a vivid blueness or a purple richness. They will add the final touch of alluring beauty to the rock garden or the border. Seed is a bit slow in starting; give it time. Gentians like neither drought nor excessive moisture, but always deep, loose soil.

GENTIANA ACAULIS—ry(2)9. Little plants with trumpets of startling size, royal blue. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA ANDREWSI—rnbltsth(3-4)20. Closed Gentian. Brilliant blue flowers like sealed vases, in serried clusters. Easiest species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GENTIANA ANDREWSI ALBA—Delightful flowers like white samite. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA—rbmsty(4)30. Willow Gentian. Bending sheaves of sparkling sapphire. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA ALBA—Charming, translucent pearly white. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA CALYCOSA—rmy(3-4)10. Velvety blue bells, white-throated, top each stem. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA CRINITA—otcrbnmly(4)25. True Fringed Gentian. Spreading, deeply fringed petals of most delightful and delicate misty coloring, sky blue to indigo. Thrives in either sun or shade, and tends to self-sow. The secrets of success with this are to sow the seed in late autumn for spring germination, and to see that the soil is not acid. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

GENTIANA CRUCIATA—ry(4)12. Four-lobed bright blue blossoms. Stands heat well. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA HASCOMBIENSIS—ry(3)15. Splendid hybrid, with great flowerheads of bright mid-blue. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA LINEARIS LATIFOLIA—rnmay(3)15. Pretty clusters of porcelain blue funnels. Likes plenty of moisture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

GENTIANA LUTEA—bnlh(3)36. Towering spikes of clustered golden stars. Spectacular. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PORPHYRIO—rbnny(4)18. Richest ultramarine, with olive-dotted throat. The plant is mostly blossom. No Gentian is more beautiful. A hardy, persistent, and adaptable perennial. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA PUBERULA—rbndy(4)18. Clustered blossoms of bright blue. For dry places. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PURPUREA—raty(3)20. Rich, velvety, vandyke brown, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SCABRA BUERGERI—rmy(3)9. Loosely branching pyramids of handsome purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA—rmaty(3)12. Amazingly jagged flower-bells of lovely soft blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GENTIANA SIKKIMENSE—rnmaty(3)9. Pretty, sprawly blue-bells. Himalayan foot-hills. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA STYLOPHORA—bny(3)40. Yellow blossoms, olive-dotted and sometimes three inches across, on towering plants. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 32A6—One pkt. each of the 18 Gentians described above for \$2.65.

GENTIAN BLEND—All of the kinds listed here, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GEOPRUMNON CRASSICARPUM—erbdh(3)20. Pinnate foliage; racemes of splendid purple flowers; seed pods that look like yellow or rose-hued plums. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUMS—For Martha Washington, zonale, and other tender kinds for house culture or bedding, see Pelargonium. All below are winter-hardy.

TRUE GERANIUM

The true Geraniums are of a great satisfaction in rock garden or border because of their long display of sparkling bloom, and because they are so dependably enduring. Kinds here listed are hardy.

GERANIUM ENDRESSI—erbh(8)18. Splendid rose-pink flowers from July till frost. Pkt. 25c.

GERANIUM FREMONTI—rnsth(3). Brilliant rose-purple. Profuse. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM JAPONICUM—h. Rose-purple. Said to be good, but I haven't seen it. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM LANCASTRIENSE—rh(8)6. Purest pink blossoms above cushion mats. Exquisite. Pkt. 25c.

GERANIUM MACULATUM—urbnsth(2)25. Large flowers of clear lilac-rose. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM PRATENSE—bnh(3)25. Large blue flowers, or rarely white. Very satisfactory. Pkt. 15c.

GERANIUM PRATENSE ALBUM—Blossoms of diaphanous white. A beauty. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM RICHARDSONI—bmnsth(3)30. Two-inch flowers of purest white. Particularly good. Pkt. 25c.

***GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM**—eond(8)10. Multitudes of little red-purple blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM—rbh(8)18. Gorgeous blossoms of blood red. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM ALBUM—Silky petals of the daintiest. Most desirable. Pkt. 20c.

GERANIUM TUBEROSUM—rbh(2-3)24. Blossoms of pure blue-lavender from June to late August. The bushy plants are massed bloom. Pkt. 20c.

***GERANIUM WILFORDI**—eornx(3)7. Half-trailer; with little white blossoms, rose-striped. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 33A6—One pkt. each of the Geraniums described above for \$2.25.

GERANIUM HARDY BLEND—Splendid mixture of diverse hardy species. Pkt. 15c.

***GERARDIA MARITIMA**—obnmh(4)20. Branching plants, with handsome purple Foxgloves. Pkt. 15c.

***GERARDIA PURPUREA**—obmh(3-4)20. False Foxglove. Downy flowers of exquisite lilac mauve, with golden anthers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

***GERARDIA RACEMULOSA**—onmh(3)20. Airy flowers of brilliant lilac-rose, on slender branching plants. For meadow naturalizing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

***GERARDIA TENUIFOLIA**—ordsth(4)10. Fairy Foxglove. Swaying purple "baby" Foxgloves. Airy and dainty. Pkt. 15c.

GEUM BORISI—rh(2-3)18. Spectacular orange-red. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM CALTHAEFOLIUM DILITATUM—rmsth(2)16. Glossy yellow flowers above decorative foliage. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM RIVALE—rnmh(2)28. Nodding purple flowers. A beverage is said to be brewed from the roots, tea-fashion. Called Wild Chocolate. Pkt. 15c.

***GILIA ABROTANIFOLIA**—eobnx(2)18. Clustered flowers of palest blue. Pkt. 15c.

GILIA AGGREGATA—otcbdh(2-4)36. One of the brightest things imaginable when in full bloom; many graceful stems hung with flaunting scarlet and buff banners. Worth sowing every year. Pkt. 20c.

***GILIA LEPTALEA**—eo(2-3)18. Clustered rose-colored blossoms. Fine foliage. Pkt. 10c.

GILIA RUBRA—eotcbdh(3)48. Tawny-throated coral blossoms in great spikes. Lacy foliage. Magnificently showy. Sow it largely. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

GILIA—For other species, see Linanthus.

GILLENIUM TRIFOLIATA—cbsth(3)30. Splendid ornamental foliage, and sprays of long-petaled white or blush stars. For cutting. Pkt. 25c.

GINKGO BILOBA—jy. 100 ft. Maidenhair Tree. Odd, deciduous wedge shaped leaves. Edible seeds. Pkt. 10c.

THE RARER GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus grows readily from seed, sometimes blooming first year, almost certainly the second. Sow early, or shade seed bed, else seed will sulk.

GLADIOLUS CALLISTUS—uftk(w)36. Pale pink, with carmine. Delicate coloring, robust habit. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS—uftk(w)30. Ricin pink, yellow throat. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS ILLYRICUS—uftk(w)20. Flowers of red-violet, that change to blue-violet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS PERMEABILIS—uftk(w)24. Vivid flowers, orange pink to orange scarlet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS PSITTACINUS—uftk(w)48. Brilliant scarlet, with orange lip. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

GLADIOLUS RECURVUS—uftk(w)25. Fragrant. Combinations may include blue, rose, carmine, claret, yellow and brown; sort of a Joseph's coat species. Pkt. 15c.

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS—utw25. Avonbloem. Cream-yellow flushed brown. Evening fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS—uftk(w)12. Delightful miniature, with blossoms of blush. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 34A6—One pkt. each of the eight Gladiolus species, for \$1.25.

GLADIOLUS PEERLESS STRAIN—uftk(w)50. Seeds saved from named varieties, including blue sorts. Should produce some wonderfully fine things. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GLAUCIDIUM PALMATUM—rbsth24. Big blossoms of satiny purple, above "maple" leaves. Pkt. 15c.

***GLAUCIUM CORNICULATUM**—eobk(3)20. Downy, glaucous foliage; blossoms tawny orange-scarlet, with violet center. Rather good. Pkt. 15c.

GLAUCIUM FLAVUM—*erbx(2-3)36. Big, satiny, golden-hued poppies. Silvery foliage rosettes, and oddly tangled horns of seed-pods. Pkt. 10c.

GLEBITSIA TRIACANTHOS—jk. 100 ft. Honey Locust. Handsome foliage, and panicles of fragrant white blossoms. Fine specimens, or will clip to a thorny hedge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 75c.

GLOBULARIA CORDIFOLIA—erglth(2)4. Dwarfly tufted evergreen mats. Hazy blue-gray flowers. Pkt. 25c.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCILDIANA — uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Glory Lily. Gorgeous iridescent crimson, undulate, and sometimes gold-edged. 10 seeds for 20c; 45 seeds for 75c.
GLORIOSA SUPERBA — uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Frilled, recurved blossoms, red with margin of gold-orange. May be grown as summer-flowering bulb, storing tubers in winter like Gladioli, or it forces readily. Front cover design shows Gloriosa. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

GLOXINIA PEERLESS BLEND — htw. Blossoms of largest size and richest colorings, superbly tigered and spotted. Most showy house plant. Pkt. 25c.

**GODETIA AMOENA* — eonx(2-3)24. Farewell-to-Spring. Large flowers of delicate lilac-lavender. Pkt. 10c.

**GODETIA BOTTAE* — eonx(2-3)24. Satiny blossoms, pink, to crimson. Pkt. 10c.

**GODETIA SYBIL SHERWOOD* — eobx(2-3)20. Big blossoms like crumpled silk, salmon pink, orange-tinged, but edged with white. Pkt. 15c.

GOLDEN ROD — See Solidago.

**GOMPHRENA AUREA SUPERBA* — eocbx(3-4)24. Golden-orange to rich burnt orange. Most showy in garden, or may be dried as strawflower. Pkt. 10c.

GORMANIA WATSONI — ergx8. Fat gray leaves, dainty cream-yellow bloom above. Hardy succulent. Pkt. 15c.

GOURDS ORNAMENTAL MIXED — eok(9). A blend of astonishing diversities. Pkt. 10c.

GUAVA MIXED — htw. Perfumed snowy flowers; thick glossy leaves; red or yellow fruits, aromatic and spicy sweet. Excellent large house plant. Pkt. 10c.

**GYNANDROPSIS PENTAPHYLLA* — eobx(2-4)40. South African novelty, resembling a white Cleome. Pkt. 15c.

GYPSOPHILA MANGINI — eucbx(3)36. Panicles of rather large flowers of most delicate rose shading. Pkt. 15c.

GYPSOPHILA OLDHAMIANA — ecbx(3-4)36. Myriads of airy pink flowers. Longer blooming and hardier than G. paniculata. Pkt. 15c.

GYPSOPHILA PACIFICA — ecbx(3-4)48. Bushy panicles of daintiest pink. Particularly resistant to drouth and heat. Pkt. 15c.

GYROTHECA TINCTORIA — nmh(9)25. Iris-like plants for moist places. Tawny down. Russet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HABENARIA BLEPHARIOGLOSSIS — cnmatz(3)30. Great spikes of fringed snowy blossoms. Hardy Orchid. Pkt. 20c.

HABENARIA CILIARIS — cnmatz(3). Showy golden orange. Hardy Fringed Orchid. Pkt. 20c.

HABENARIA FIMBRIATA — cnmatz(3)36. Spectacular Purple Fringed Orchid. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS — See Amaryllis pratensis.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA — qy 8 ft. Witch Hazel. Fine yellow blossoms in autumn. Later, gorgeous foliage. Pkt. 10c.

HAMATOCACTUS SETISPINUS — htw. Free-blooming Cactus, with big yellow blossoms for months. Oval plants with spiral ridges. Pkt. 25c.

FOR YOUR FRIENDS

If you are interested in this catalog, likely your friends would be, too. I shall appreciate receiving their names and full local addresses, so that I may send them copies. As a partial recompense, I will include extra seeds of something interesting, my choice, when I fill your order.

HARTMANNIA SPECIOSA — *erbx(2-3)24. Satiny, three-inch blossoms open translucent white, but deepen to dainty pink. Quick, permanent and beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

HAWORTHIA MARGARITIFERA — htw. Thick succulent leaves are studded with pearly dewdrops. Pkt. 20c.

HEBENSTREITIA COMOSA — *ecbf(3-4)30. Dust Perfume. Little white flowers, orange marked, in long spikes. Evening fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

**HEDEOMA PULGEOIDES* — eok(9). American Pennyroyal. Sweet herb. Oil said to keep mosquitos away. Pkt. 10c.

HEDERA HELIX — vy 30 ft. English Ivy. Hardy to Massachusetts. High climbing. Also used as evergreen ground cover. Rather slow germinating. Pkt. 10c.

HEDYCHIUM GARDNERIANUM — euftbx(htw)(4 or 7)40. Garland Lily. Soft yellow flowers, spicy perfumed. Canna culture, or force. Pkt. 15c.

HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM ACUMINATUM — eufbx(htw)(4-7)40. Ginger Lily. Fragrant. White and rose. Pkt. 15c.

HEDYCHIUMS MIXED — euftbx(htw)(4-7). Tall spikes of showy flowers, lemon, gold, rose or crimson. Always fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

HEDYSARUM MULTIJUGUM — ebh(3)36. Splendidly showy purple blossoms with yellow splashes. Silvery green, pinnate foliage. From Mongolia. Pkt. 25c.

HELENIUM BIGELOVI — cbh(3-4)40. Long-rayed yellow flowers. Good border plant. Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHEMUM NUMMULARIUM — ergfltx(3)8. Handsome, gray-leaved bushlet with silky blossoms, white, lemon, copper or rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

HELIANTHEMUM TUBERARIA — erdfh(2-3)4. Sun Rose. Wide mats of silvered foliage, with blossoms like yellow satin. Full sun. Drought resistant. Pkt. 25c.

HELIANTHUS or SUNFLOWER

If you think Sunflowers are all alike, and all coarse, then try these. The differences, and the beauty, will surprise you. All are hardy.

HELIANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS — ecbnx(3-4)48. Dainty, rich golden Sunflowers, brown-eyed. Pkt. 10c.

HELIANTHUS GIGANTEUS — *ecbt(4)84. Flowers of bright lemon. Excellent background. Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS — ebltx(5)90. Superb species for decorative border effects. Long panicles of small yellow flowers. Fine, profuse, ornamental foliage. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSEA — eunbh(4)72. Jerusalem Artichoke. A most worthy, showy Sunflower, not coarse. Tubers are edible, cooked like potatoes, or raw with oil and vinegar as a salad. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 35A6—One pkt. each of the four, for 50c.

HELIOPSIS HELIANTHOIDES PITCHERIANA — ecbdh(3-4)30. Bushy plants, wider than height. Orange flowers. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOPSIS SCABRA — ecbdh(3-4)48. Up-facing flowers of brilliant golden-orange. A composite. Pkt. 10c.

**HELIPTERUM EXIMUM* — ocbk(3)24. Clustered, imbricated flower-heads of brightest raspberry red. Leaves and stem are fairly hidden in the excessive, fluffy silvery wooliness that covers the entire plant, save the blossoms. Dries to make a wonderful strawflower for winter bouquets, but is worthy also of any summer garden. New and rare. Pkt. 20c.

HELLEBORUS or CHRISTMAS ROSE

HELLEBORUS NIGER — cbzy18. True Christmas Rose. Lovely white or rose-flushed flowers. Very hardy. A few mild days sometimes bring established plants into bloom in late winter. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS HYBRIDS — cbzy18. Lenten Rose. Blooms in March. Rose, claret and purple. Pkt. 15c.

HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS — bnzy16. Curious pale green and purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 36A6—One pkt. each of the three for 35c.

HEMEROCALLIS PEERLESS HYBRIDS — ecb(2-3)36. The new Day-lilies that have been creating such a sensation of late. Marvelous tones of lemon, buff, gold, orange, and copper, with tawny shadings and ruddy overlays. Many are fragrant, all are hardy. Pkt. 20c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

HEPATICA ACUTILOBA — rnltst(1)8. Lovely flower of early spring. Blossom-cups in green ruffs. Lustrous lilac, blue and purple will appear, with blush white and buff-tinted pink. Hepaticas may be forced effectively and readily. Pkt. 20c.

HEPATICA TRILOBA — Different leaf shape, and acid tolerant. Otherwise like acutiloba. Pkt. 20c.

HEPATICA TRILOBA TRUE BLUE — Selection to intensify blue of blossom. Pkt. 25c.

HEPATICA TRILOBA MARMORATA — Emerald leaves, white marbled, enhance the beauty. Pkt. 25c.

HERNIARIA GLABRA — rgph(9)2. Spreading, emerald, moss-like mats, red-bronze in winter. Pkt. 15c.

HESPERANTHERA BUHRI — eufx(utw)(1-7)8. Pink buds open to fragrant white at dusk. Pkt. 20c.

HESPERIS NIVALIS — erbh(3)12. Racemes of fragrant buff-gray flowers. Persian snowline. Pkt. 10c.

HESPEROCALLIS UNDULATA — uf(ft)x(utw)(3)24. Evening Beauty. Fragrant, waxy white flowers. Succulent, wavy leaves. Hemerocallis cousin. Pkt. 20c.

HESPERIS TRISTIS — erbx(2-3)25. Clustered blossoms, usually nut-brown, but varying from sepia-veined cream to full purple. Dusk-fragrant. Will naturalize. Pkt. 10c.

HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI — ebf(3)12 ft. Our Lord's Candle. Massive white spires above blue-green leaf-swords. Full sun, sheltered from north wind. Pkt. 15c.

HETEROTHECA SUBAXILLARIS — *eotnbh(4-5)36. A showy Aster-cousin. A planting of it is a sea of gold for many weeks in late summer and fall. Camphor-aromatic foliage. Naturalizes freely. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA AMERICANA — rsth(2)25. Particularly beautiful and highly colored foliage. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA PARVIFLORA — rnh(2)14. Little yellow sprays over decorative lobed foliage. Pkt. 15c.

HEXAGLOTTIS LONGIFOLIA — utw(1)18. Bright yellow blossoms, Tigridia-like in form. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS GIANT HYBRIDS—ebnh(3)60. Immense flower bowls, from palest pink suffusions, through pure pink, to rose, with others snowy white or richest crimson. Magnificent in the border, and a wonderful flowering hedge. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

***HIBISCUS TRIONUM**—eobdx(2-5)25. Trailing Hollyhock. Great ivory-hued cups, violet patched, and with golden anthers. Bushy procumbent. Pkt. 10c.

HIERACIUM PILOSELLA—ergndx(2)9. Spreading mats of silvered leaves. Pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

HIERACIUM VILLOSUM—erbh(3)30. Silver Shag. Fluffy golden flowers above silky, silvery leaves. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLY—See Ilex.

HOLLYHOCK HUNGARIAN—See Althea Pallida.

HOLLYHOCK OLD FASHION—ebth(2-3)84. About every possible color variation of the lovely old-fashioned single Hollyhock. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

HOLODISCUS—See Rockspray.

HOMERIA COLLINA AURANTIACA—*euftx(utw)(3)20. Big flowers of brightest salmon orange with scarlet flushings. An easy, quick, and satisfactory Tigridia-like bulb. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

HOMERIA LILACINA—utw(7)9. Blossoms of exquisite lavender. New. Pkt. 20c.

HOMERIA PALLIDA—utcw(7)18. Blossoms of clear citron, marked olive. Pink seed pods. Pkt. 25c.

HONEY BELLS—See Nothoscordum.

HOOKERA HYACINTHINA—umcy(2)20. Cluster Lily. Clusters of white, hyacinth-like flowers on tall stems. A beauty. Bulbs edible, but too precious. Pkt. 25c.

HOSTA—See Funkia.

HOUSTONIA COERULEA—ernah(1-3)8. Innocence. Myriads of exquisite, tiny blue stars on airy stems, above close foliage. Always delightful. Pkt. 20c.

HOUSTONIA PURPUREA—*ernh(8)9. Bushy plants, with multitudes of little lilac blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

HOUSTONIA MONTANA ALBA—Quaker Lady. Like last, save blossoms are purest white. Pkt. 20c.

HOVENIA DULCIS—jy 30 ft. Attractive hardy tree with sugary raisin-like fruits. Pkt. 15c.

HULSA NANA—rh(3)5. Pretty yellow daisies close over woolly tufts. Rare high alpine. Pkt. 25c.

HUMEA ELEGANS—htw(3-4)40. Splendid feathery spikes, creamy pink to russet. Large pot plant, or showy summer bedder. Pkt. 25c.

HYACINTH MULLEIN — See Verbascum Phoeniceum

HYACINTH

A name that covers pleasing bulb-flowers from six-inch miniatures to five-foot plants, all hardy, and all likeable.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS—eurnzy(1)6. An exquisite alpine. Translucent blue. Pkt. 20c.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS ALBUS—Like above, but burnished white. Pkt. 20c.

HYACINTHUS AZUREUS—eurnzy(1)9. Unique early-flowering miniature. Sky-blue, or brighter. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—euftcbx(3)60. Summer Hyacinth. Great spires of creamy bells. Quick, and of striking decorative effect. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS—ubzy(1)16. Showy Dutch Hyacinth. From named sorts. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 37A6—One pkt. each of the Hyacinths, for 75c.

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS—vk 20 ft. Rampant hardy vine with white Hydrangea flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HYDROPHYLLUM APPENDICULATUM—bnmsth(2)24. Clustered purple flowers. Effective under shrubbery. Pkt. 15c.

HYMENANTHERA CRASSIFOLIA—qh 5 ft. New Zealand shrub of Violet family. Effective on banks. Pkt. 15c.

HYMENOPAPPUS SCABIOSAEUS—cbndh(3)25. Scabiosa-like lavender flower-heads, set in pearly-white bracts. Tufted downy leaves. Unique. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM or ST. JOHN'S-WORT

For long spreads of lively, scintillant gold, Hypericum is beyond peer.

HYPERICUM CORIS—rlftx(2)12. Cloud-like blue-gray foliage, with sprays of sparkling sun-gold above. Worth protection north. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM—ebnmatx(3)30. Profuse stamen-tasseled yellow bloom in showy clusters. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM LANUGINOSUM—erlstx(2)20. Frosty foliage. Panicked black-bracted buds open to brightest yellow bloom. Good. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM OLYMPICUM—erx(3)12. Blue-foliaged hillocks covered with inch-wide blossoms of glowing gold. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYI—qx(4)36. Evergreen shrub, with two-inch flowers of glossy yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM—ebnx(3)30. Bright yellow. For naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

HYPERICUM POLYPHYLLUM—erfltx(2)6. Silvery plants, starred brilliantly with fantastic gold. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM REPTANS—rgx(2-3)6. Rich green carpets; buds of bronze; blossoms of shining citron. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 38A6—One pkt. each of the seven Hypericums, for \$1.15.

HYPOXIS HIRSUTUS—urmh(8)19. Friendly little blossoms of glossy yellow. An Amaryllis cousin. Pkt. 20c.

HYPOXIS STELLATA ELEGANS—utw(7)12. Big stars, banded blue on white. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

IBERIS TENOREANA—erh(2)8. Handsome flaky clusters, tinted white, or pure lavender. Pkt. 15c.

ILEX or HOLLY

The Ilexes are all ornamental, and of reasonable hardness, English Holly being least so. Ilex seed is slow to germinate, and often lies dormant for months, but is quite sure to sprout finally.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM—jy 40 ft. English Holly. Handsome, red-berried evergreen. Variable. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX BRONXENSIS—qy 15 ft. Canadian Winterberry. Handsome shrub, with long-hanging clusters of gleaming scarlet berries. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX GLabra—qy 6 ft. Inkberry. Glossy, leathery evergreen leaves. Inky black berries. Pkt. 15c.

ILEX LAEVIGATA—qy 6 ft. Singularly handsome deciduous shrub with large berries of orange scarlet. Foliage golden yellow in autumn. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX OPACA—jy 50 ft. American Holly. Spiny evergreen leaves and scarlet berries. Hardy to Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

ILEX VERTICILLATA—qy 15 ft. Tall Winterberry. Will give a brilliant showing of scarlet berries all winter. A well-formed shrub. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 39A6—One pkt. each of the Ilexes, for 50c.

ANNUAL FLOWERS—If you want quick annual flowers, choose those with a star (*) before the variety name. Annuals, of course, bloom one season only, and must be sown afresh each year. Where the star follows the name, it indicates hardy and enduring perennials, that will, nevertheless, flower first season if sown early.

***IMPATIENS BIFLORA** — eomk(4)50. Jewel Flower. Blossoms of nasturtium-yellow, brown dotted. Airy. Pkt. 15c.

***IMPATIENS ORCHESTRA**—o. Dancing Fairy. Pink blossoms. Sent from Ethiopia. Said to be lovely. Pkt. 35c.

***IMPATIENS ROYLEI**—eomk(4)50. Big, swaying blossoms of gorgeous, joyous purple. Pkt. 10c.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI — ufrzh(2)20. Clustered trumpets of brilliant purple, yellow throated. Pkt. 15c.

INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA — ufrzh(2)8. Hardy Gloxinia. Golden-throated flowers of flaming rose. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

INULA JAPONICA—Recommended to me as good. That's all I know about it. Pkt. 15c.

INULA ROYLEI—cbh(4)25. Immense daisies that look like long-rayed golden suns. Pkt. 15c.

IONACTIS LINARIFOLIUS — ernbdath(4)15. Splendid close clusters of blue-lavender daisies, gold-centered, above leafy mounds. Of excessive floriferousness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

***IPOMEA HEDERACEA** — eovgdx(3-4). Open bells of purest sky blue. One of the three "bluest" flowers. A fine ground cover on sunny banks. May also be grown in porch boxes, or as low vine. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

***IPOMEA IVY-LEAVED GIANTS** — eovx(3-4) 10 ft. Enormous Morning Glories in rarest colorings. Blossoms often have picotee edgings, and foliage is sometimes marbled. Pkt. 15c.

IPOMEA LEPTOPHYLLA—eubdh(3-4)40. Bush Moonflower. Big, showy, rose-colored flowers with purple throats. Handsome hardy perennial, standing drought. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

IRID MARVEL BLEND—eu. For sheer beauty of form and artistry of coloring, no group of flowers can excel the Irises. Their petals show delicate self tones and rare shadings, or sometimes they may be embossed with vividly contrasting hues. All grow quickly from seed, mostly flowering within the year; and being. (with a few exceptions), bulbs, they may be carried over from season to season. This mixture includes Homeria, Eustylis, Watsonia, Aristea, Tigridia, Ixia, Sparaxis, Tritonia, Antholyza, Streptanthus, Sisyrinchium, Anomatheca, Freesia, Morea, Romulea and the like. Pkt. 20c.

THE IRISES

The species Irises offer a wealth of interesting beauty for varied uses. All are reasonably hardy. Many Irises will blossom surely the year following sowing, in the manner of most perennials. Other kinds will take an extra year. There is so much variation in this respect, even within the species, according to conditions, that I have not attempted to use the "z" symbol. Nothing very difficult about any of them, save to those persons of particularly impatient temperament.

IRIS APHYLLA—crby(2)16. Large red-purple blossoms, varying to white, yellow or pearl-gray. Sometimes blooms again in autumn. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS ARENARIA—rh(1-2)6. Pretty little Iris. Vivid yellow with orange beard. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS ATROPURPUREA—rbdy(2)10. Black Velvet Iris. Rare Palestine species. Velvety purple-black, with touch of yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS AUREA—cby(2)42. Splendid rich yellow. A noble species. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS BRACTEATA—rndatsth(2)15. Bright yellow, veined mahogany. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS BUCHARICA—ufcrys(2)18. Orchid-like flowers of satiny yellow from the leaf axils of dwarf "cornstalks." Unique. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS BULLEYANA — cbh(2)24. Deep lilac standards. Creamy yellow falls. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS CALIFORNIA HYBRIDS — crny(2)20. A fully hardy strain that will give many delightful surprises. Wonderfully variable color range. I recommend this highly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS CHRYSOFOR — rch(2)24. A race of particularly beautiful and quick-blooming hybrid Irises, producing multitudes of orchid-like flowers in colorings that range from sulphur and gold, to rich bronze, from blue-lavender to purple velvet. Usually blooms second season. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS CHRYSOGRAPHES—rcy(2)24. Velvety purple, inscribed with gold. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS CHRYSOPHYLLA—rnsth(2)14. A lovely little Iris, of soft primrose yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS CLARKEI—cbh(2)24. Varies from deep blue to crimson purple. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS CRISTATA—ratsth(2)8. Flowers like crumpled silk, of palest blue, gold-patched, and with snowy fringed crest. Exquisite. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS DELAVAYI—cbmy(2)48. Rich red-violet. Like a more robust *I. sibirica*. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS DELTA BLEND—cbh(2). The very best of the wonderful and unique species discovered but a few years ago, in the lower Louisiana delta area. They are fully hardy in the north, and will thrive in the ordinary garden. The blooming begins as the "German" Irises are fading, and last until the Japanese Irises are past their prime. The blossoms have rather the form of the Japanese Iris. Height varies from thirty inches to full seven feet. Some 200 distinct variations of hue, shade or tone have been recorded. They show the clearest of sky blues, then lavender to purple, red-violet, lilac or cerise. And there are tawny shades, pink tones, old rose, mahogany and ruddy orange, with some that are well called red. Many have golden crests, and the flowers are of the largest size. If I could grow but one class of Irises, it would be this. Big seeds. Pkt. of 10 seeds for 25c; 25 seeds for 50c.

IRIS DE VITRY ART SHADES—cbh(2)36. A French strain of Bearded Irises, showing pastel tones and delicate shadings; lilac, fawn, buff, copper bronze, tawny wine, and the like, with stormcloud effects. Flowers are usually wavy, and spreading in form. They bloom rather late, mostly after the other bearded Irises are done. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

IRIS DICHOTOMA—*ebh(4)50. The Vesper Iris. Fragrant blossoms of jewel-like delicacy, amethyst lavender, with rich mahogany markings. The flowers are carried in tall branching sprays, and come from late July, through August, into September. Full sun. Blooms surely second season, sometimes even the first if sown early. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS DOUGLASIANA—cry(2)18. Variable blue-violet, to mauve, lilac pink and creamy yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS DWARF HYBRIDS—rby(1-2)12. Flowers of "German" Iris size, form and color range, but on dwarf plants. Very early. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS ENSATA—ebdh(2)28. Sword Iris. Attractive lilac, purple or white flowers, veiled by fountains of decorative, graceful foliage. Drought-resistant. Easy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS FLAVISSIMA—rh(1-2)8. Delightful yellow-flowered dwarf for light soils. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FOLIOSA — by(2)16. Massive flowers of lavender-blue, amid foliage fountains. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FONTANESI—ufrdy(1)20. Light blue, with gold-banded falls. From Barbary. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS FORESTI — crmy(2)18. Dainty flowers of clear lemon, or brown netted. Sibirica type. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FULVA—cbmy(2)30. Tawny Iris. Coppery terra-cotta, a unique coloring. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FULVIOSA HYBRIDS—cby(2)28. Shades of lustrous blue and velvety tyrian purple. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS GIANT HYBRIDS—cbh(2). Seeds saved from fine named varieties of the tall bearded "German" Irises. Ought to be great things from this. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS GLADWYN—rbgsty(2)20. Blue-tawny flowers, not very showy, but when the pods burst open and display for many weeks the shining scarlet seeds, the effect is brilliant enough. The pods are dried for winter bouquets. Good evergreen ground cover in light shade. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

IRIS GRACILIPES—rhtsty(2)9. Exquisite fragile blossoms of sky blue, orange marked. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS GRAMINEA — ecrh(2)20. The falls are blue on white, standards wine-stained, the fragrance that of ripe apricots. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS HALOPHILA—erbh(2)24. Creamy yellow flowers, oddly formed, striped and stained gray-purple. A hardy Persian species. Pkt. 20c.

IRI HARTWEGGI—ry(2)10. Straw yellow, silvery lilac, or purple. Very pretty. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS HAYNEI—rbdh(1)20. Rare Palestine species. Huge flowers, netted and dotted violet-black over ground color of gray tawnyness. Unique. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS HISTROIDES—ufrcby(1)20. Bright blue, patched white and ridged yellow. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS HYACINTHINA — erbdh(2)20. Foliage fountains; butterfly flowers of sapphire. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS INOMINATA—rh(2). A rare and very lovely hardy species. Large undulate blossoms of soft golden apricot, lightly pencilled purple. Sometimes, though, the flowers are altogether purple, or of that delicate lilac-lavender that we associate with Cattleya Orchids. Usually only six inches tall, but again it may be three times that height. Sun or light shade, but always good drainage. Usually blooms second year. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

IRIS JAPONICA—rhy(htw)(2)18. As lovely as an Orchid. Crispy, fringe petals, soft lavender, with purple and orange. Fine pot plant. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS KAEMPFERI IMPERIAL—ecbmh(2)36. About the best possible strain of giant-flowered Japanese Irises. Superb color spread; white gold-banded, blue, azure, mauve, royal purple and crimson, in self hues, or netted and splashed. Many will be double. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

IRIS KASHMIRIANA BLUE—crbh(2)25. Glorious fragrant blossoms of pure lavender. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS KASHMIRIANA WHITE — crbh(2)25. A milk-white beauty, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS KUMAONENSIS—ry(2)8. Large flowers, purple-marbled on lighter ground. Short stem. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS LAEVIGATA — ecbmh(2)36. True species, called finest of blue Irises. Very large flattened flowers of pure blue or white, edged with purple. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS LONGIPETALA—cbmh(2)25. A charming Iris, with large lavender-blue flowers, or rarely white with violet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS MACROSIPHON — rh(1)8. Large purple flowers, banded and veined straw yellow. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS MANDSHURICA—erdh(2)8. Brightest yellow with orange beard. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS MELLITA—ry(2)10. The Delight Iris. Rich shade of purple-mahogany. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS MILESI—by(2)36. Handsome ruddy purple flowers, with darker marbling. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS MISSOURIENSIS—cby(2)25. Fine flowers of soft blue or sometimes white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS NEPALENSIS—rbh(2)24. Pure lavender, with yellow center ridge. Fragrant. Collected seeds from borders of Nepal, offered "as is"; probably true, but not guaranteed. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS OCHRAUREA — cby(2)50. Splendid hybrid, with giant flowers of soft yellow. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS OCHROLEUCA GIGANTEA — cbzy(2)60. The Gold-banded Iris. Ivory-white flowers, painted gold. Makes a magnificent showing. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS ORIENTALIS—ecbh(2)36. An excellent and easy Iris, with blossoms blue, white, or red-violet, and diverse-

IRIS PALLIDA—ecbh(2)36. Fragrant flowers of largest size. Clear, cool lavender. Fine. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS PRISMATICA—ecbnmh(2)24. A dainty and easy Iris, with flowers of pure violet, the curled falls, white with blue veinings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS — ecbnmh(2)35. Rich burnished yellow, often brown-veined. Thrives in ordinary border, but likewise may be used for naturalizing along streams or about pool margins. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 75c.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS CREAM PRIMROSE—Lovely pale yellow form. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS PURDYI—rny(2)15. Soft yellow to tawny pinkish purple. Charming. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS RED-VIOLET HYBRIDS—cbmy(2)48. Deep tyrian shades with crimson-amaranth suffusions. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS SAMBUCINA—cby(2)25. Claret-colored falls, standards of soft yellow, purple-stained. Elder-blossom perfume. Most attractive. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS SETOSA—rby(2)25. The Alaska Iris. Showy, flattened blossoms of bright blue. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS SHELFORD GIANT—cbh(2)60. Magnificent English hybrid. Giant flowers of creamy yellow, blotched golden orange. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS SIBIRICA HYBRIDS—ecbh(2)36. In this easy and very satisfactory Iris section, there will be pure and suffused whites, lavender, azure, indigo, purple and red-violet. Seed from fourteen named varieties. Will thrive anywhere. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

IRIS SIBIRICA BLUE KING—Rich blue, marked purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

IRIS SIBIRICA PERRY'S BLUE—Clear azure, almost sky blue. Delightful shade. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS SIBIRICA SNOW QUEEN—Purest snowy white, with rich yellow patch. Profuse, easy, beautiful. Fine for cutting. Foliage, too, is attractive. Possibly a hybrid. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.10.

IRIS SINTENISI—rbh(2)20. Flowers of Spanish Iris form, a curious blend of lilac, gray-lavender and tawny buff on white. Ridged seed pods. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS TECTORUM—rby(2)16. Roof Iris of Japan. Loose sprays of large, flat flowers, with white crests. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS TENAX—erch(2)16. A graceful and pleasing Iris, long in bloom. Variable, from lavender to creamy white, mauve pink and claret. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS VERNA—ernatsth(2)9. Exquisite blossoms of rich blue and gold. Soft violet fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VERSICOLOR—ecbnmh(2)36. Royal blue violet, marked creamy yellow, but may vary attractively. Thrives in border, or by stream margins, etc. Good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS VERSICOLOR CLARET CUP—Glowing wine red. Very beautiful. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VIRGINICA—ecbnmh(2)30. An excellent easy Iris, very like Iris versicolor. Pkt. 10c.

IRIS WILSONI — rbh(2)28. Creamy yellow standards, bright yellow falls. Plant with Iris sibirica. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS WILSONI HYBRIDS — Interesting and variable. Many attractive blendings. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS XIPHOIDES—ENGLISH IRIS — uchmy(1-2)24. Showiest of the true bulbous Irises. Likes cool soil, with ample moisture. Slow germinating, but will come strongly eventually. Magnificent flowers like great Orchids, in sapphire, lavender, lilac, smoky rose, violet crimson and tawny purple, with others flaked and striped. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

OFFER 40A6—One pkt. each of the 75 different Iris species and strains offered here, for \$11.50.

OFFER 41A6—One pkt. each of the following Irises, Dichotoma, De Vitry Art Shades, Kaempferi Imperial, Delta Blend, Dwarf Hybrids and Tenax. \$1.25 value separately, for \$1.00 in the collection. No changes.

IRIS AVALON BLEND

Seeds of all Irises that I stock are contained in this superb mixture, not, of course, in equal proportion, for some kinds are too rare for this, but at least a little of each, and much of many, to produce a balance of color and form, that cannot, I believe, be excelled. Here is the opportunity to secure fine Irises in quantity. Special large pkg. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

ISATIS GLAUCA—ebnh(3)40. Profusely paniced yellow bloom. Glaucous foliage. Pkt. 10c.

ISATIS TINCTORIA—oth(3)36. The Woad of ancient Britons, producing a blue dye. Unshowy yellow bloom. Pkt. 10c.

IXIA VIRIDIFLORA—utw(1)20. Blossoms glossy sea-green, patched shining black. Pkt. 15c.

IXIA VIRIDIFLORA OPAL—utw(1)20. Blue without, pink within. Rare. Fine. Pkt. 25c.

IXIA PEERLESS BLEND—eufcx(utw)(1)20. Blossoms of pink, rose, crimson, lilac, orange or cream, often banded contrastingly. Wonderful for winter forcing, or hardy well north, planted deeply and protected. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IXIOLIRION LEDEBOURI—utrbh(1)16. Like next, but blooms two weeks earlier. Hardy, if well mulched, or give Gladiolus storage. Amaryllis family. Pkt. 20c.

IXIOLIRION MONTANUM — utrbh(1)16. Ixia Lily. Clusters of starry trumpet blossoms, deepest blue, or rarely rose-striped. Store bulbs in winter, Gladiolus fashion. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT—See Arisaema triphyllum.

JACOBEA—See Scnecio.

JASIONE PERENNIS — erbx(3)14. Pretty fluffy light blue globes. A Campanula-cousin that looks like a Scabiosa. Pkt. 15c.

JEFFERSONIA DUBIA—rnsty(1)18. Attractive foliage, and bloom like banks of starry violets. Pkt. 15c.

JUNIPER WAUKEGAN—jqy. Makes dense mats, 8 inches high, 12 feet across. Blue foliage in spring, purple in fall. Unusual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

JUNIPERUS SABINA—jqy. Graceful half-spreading habit. Foundation planting. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA—jy 75 ft. Red Cedar. Variable, but usually a densely tapering pillar, or with rugged rounded head. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c.

AUTUMN SOWING

Seeds of certain rockery and border perennials, and of many bulbs, shrubs and trees, seem to need a period of exposure to low temperatures. The best way to handle such seeds, is to sow them in open ground seed beds in late autumn, or indeed at any time through the winter when the ground may be open enough to permit. Sowing in cold frame is, of course, even better. The seed bed should be lightly mulched with peat moss, buckwheat hulls, straw or litter to keep it from drying out, and to prevent frost heaving. Autumn or winter sowing is particularly advised with seeds marked with key letter "y." Kinds marked "h" may also be so sown. Usually a surprisingly strong spring germination will be obtained from late fall or winter sowings of these supposedly more difficult kinds.

JUSSIAEA DECURRENS—enmh(3)24. Primrose Willow. Rather showy yellow flowers. Naturalize in wet places. Pkt. 15c.

KALANCHOE SP.—Seed from Ethiopia; no data, but mostly Kalanchoes are showy succulents for pot culture. Pkt. 25c.

***KALE ORNAMENTAL**—eobx(9)(htw). The curly flower-like rosettes take on most gorgeous colorings and brilliant variegations in early autumn, holding their brightness all winter. Cream, pink, rose and magenta will appear. For beds, edgings or pot plants. Pkt. 15c.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA—qastch(2)30. Dwarf Laurel. Clusters of delightful ruby-crimson. Thoreau called it hand-somest Laurel. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—qastch(2) 10 ft. True Mountain Laurel. A rugged, evergreen shrub, superbly beautiful for many weeks with its clustered blossoms of purest pink, exquisite in detail. Small plants bloom. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

KITAIBELIA VITIFOLIA—ebth(3-4)84. Great pillars of plants, with big, showy, white to rose blossoms in the leaf axils. Pkt. 15c.

KNEIFFIA GLAUCA — ebnh(2-3)24. Sundrop. Large single flowers of glistening sun-gold. Pkt. 10c.

KNIPHOFIA—See Tritoma.

KOELLIA FLEXUOSA—bnh(3)30. Heads of palest lavender, with narrow, silvered foliage. The ideal foil to emphasize more brilliant flowers, or to separate colors. Pkt. 15c.

KOELLIA VIRGINICA—bnh(3)24. Pretty clustered heads of bright lilac. Pkt. 15c.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—jy 20 ft. Golden Rain Tree. Enormous panicles of bright yellow for weeks in late summer. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS—qy 6 ft. Beauty Bush. New Chinese shrub with corymbs of exquisitely beautiful pink bells, each with yellow throat. Pkt. 15c.

LABURNUM ALPINUM—jli 20 ft. Flowing Gold. Long racemes of golden bloom in spring. Showy, hardy, disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

LACHENALIA

Handsome winter-flowering bulbs, with spikes of pendant blossoms in bright colors. They remind one both of Lily of the Valley and of Hyacinth, but they require exactly the same handling and timing as Freesias. May be had in bloom within six to eight months after seed sowing. *eutw(7).

LACHENALIA AUREA—Deepest, richest, golden orange, on long stems. Early. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA GLAUCINA—Dainty pendant bells, white, with tintings of opal. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA PENDULA—Handsome flowers of orange red, tipped with emerald and purple. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA PURPUREO-COERULEA—Bright and showy lavender-blue. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA RUBIDA—Flowers of most brilliant pink. Blooms early. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 42A6—One pkt. each of Lachenalias above, for 90c.

LACHENALIA PEERLESS BLEND—Cream, rich yellow, crimson, rose, blue and iridescent opal-like tones. Extraordinarily varied. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA—*eqcb(3)90. Crepe Myrtle Splendid flowers with petals like crinkly silk, softest pink-tinted to richest rose. A hardy, many-stemmed shrub to about Philadelphia, but further north it may winter-kill to the roots. The roots though, are hardy, at least if mulched, and the plant may be treated as an herbaceous perennial then, blooming freely on new shoots each year. Also makes a good pot or tub plant, blooming two or three times a year if cut back. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

LAGOTIS GLAUCA—rh4. Silvery foliage mats, tufted with soft blue. Pkt. 15c.

LAPEIROUSIA (ANOMATHECA)

Easy, free-flowering bulbs, often blooming first year from seed. Hardy with protection at Philadelphia, or may be stored in sand in cellar over winter, or may be grown as a pot plant. Almost ever-blooming. Twelve-inch flower sprays.

LAPEIROUSIA CORYMBOSA—White, with contrasting band of bright blue. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA CRUENTA—Sprays of brilliant carmine banded maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

LAPEIROUSIA CRUENTA ALBA—Purest glossy white. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA FISSIFOLIA—Pale heliotrope, sweetly perfumed. Very lovely. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA JUNCEA—One-inch flowers of rosy crimson, in open sprays. Excellent forcer. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 43A6—One pkt. ea. of the 5 Lapeirousias for 85c.

LARIX KAEMPFERI—jk 50 ft. Easy, hardy, and rapid. Soft green needles in spring, bright gold in fall. Always handsome. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

LATHYRUS

This is the Sweet-pea family, the true annual Sweet-pea being *Lathyrus odoratus*. The kinds offered below are all winter-hardy perennials, and all beautiful enough to be well worth growing.

LATHYRUS AURANTIACUS—erbsth(3)18. Rather like orange sweet-pea blossoms, buff-tinted. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS SPECIAL STRAIN—evh (2-3)96. Extraordinarily varied strain. Blendings and variegations to the utmost. Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS MARITIMUS—ernh(3)25. Purple blossoms above tangled graceful foliage. Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS ORNATUS—erndh(3)12. Great purple flowers, most showy, above tumbled gray foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

LATHYRUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS—evgstx(2)50. Persian Pea. Big clustered blossoms of rose-pink. Excellent ground-cover trailer, or grow as vine. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 44A6—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

LAVATERIA CASHMIRIANA—bh(3)60. Big, showy, rose-pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

LAVATERIA OLBLIA—ebfh(3)60. Shrubby perennial with flowers of bright rose purple. Pkt. 15c.

***LAVAUXIA TRILOBA**—eonrx(2-3)6. Evening-scented blossoms of satiny translucence, pale yellow or rarely rose-suffused. Pkt. 10c.

***LAYIA PLATYGLOSSA**—eodx(3)12. Daisies with long lemon petals, tipped pure white. Pkt. 10c.

LECHEA BLEND—erndh(9)10. Dainty, airy plants; brilliantly maroon-red in fall. Pkt. 10c.

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM—qrnasth(2)12. Myrtle Box. Evergreen shrublet, like dwarf Box. For many spring weeks it is hidden by a mantle of starry flowers, white with pink shadings. Exquisite beauty. Pkt. 15c.

LEPACHYS MAROON AND GOLD—*ecrdh(3)36. The flowerheads are silky columns, set successively with tiny blossoms, and guarded at the base by wide petal-rays of richest maroon, gold-edged, or rarely all bronzy gold. Blooms first year, but a hardy perennial. This is a strain of *Lepachys columnifera pulcherrima*. Pkt. 10c.

LEPTAMNUM VIRGINICUM—nsy(4)12. Weird buff-apricot. Sow under Beech trees. Pkt. 15c.

LESQUERELLA GLOBOSA—ernh(1-2)8. Little lemon flowers in showy globose clusters. Pkt. 10c.

LEUCOCORYNE IXIOIDES ODORATA—ecutk(w)(7)18. Glory of the Sun. Rare Chilean bulb for the winter window. Very large and starry soft blue flowers, intensely fragrant. Seedlings grow readily. Give Freesia care. Recent experiments seem to indicate that it may also be handled as a summer-flowering garden bulb, storing in winter. Pkt. 20c.

LEUCOCRINUM MONTANUM—rndy(2)6. Sand Lily. Crystal-white stars. Very lovely. Pkt. 25c.

LEONTOPODIUM SIBIRICUM—erblth(3)12. Siberian Edelweiss. The "flowers" are big down-silvered stars, above narrow leaves of webby woolliness. Pkt. 25c.

THE LEWISIAS

To me the Lewisias are the most beautiful of all rockery plants, when in full glory of their exquisite bloom. This is a sweeping statement, but I make no exceptions to it. The basal rosettes are made up of thick and succulent leaves: crisped, crinkly and undulate; emerald, gray-powdered, bronze-tinged. The many-petaled blossoms are of cup form, like feathery water lilies. The Lewisias are thoroughly winter-hardy, if given good drainage. *Rediviva* and *brachycalyx* should have full sun. The others will do best in light cool shade.

LEWISIA BRACHYCALYX—ury(1)4. Blossoms of dainty, lavender-tinted white, hide the plants for many weeks. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA COLUMBIANA—ry(2)10. Smaller blossoms than other species, but carried in enormous profusion in taller, airier, sprays. Most excellent. Rose-pink. Pkt. 30c.

LEWISIA COTYLEDON—ry(2)10. Thick, succulent rosettes. Loose panicles of blossoms that may be blush or rose with orange shadings. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA FINCHI—ry(2)12. Bright orange buds open to soft pink blossoms, each petal with a rose stripe. A plant in full flower is a lovely thing. Blooms for many weeks. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA HOWELLI—ry(2)10. Large flowers of clear pink to exquisite apricot rose, above beautifully crisped rosettes. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA HECKNERI—ry(2)8. Large flowers of rosy pink, pure solid color. Big sprays. Silk-fringed foliage. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA HECKNERI HYBRIDS—Exceedingly variable, and as exceedingly beautiful. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA REDIVIVA—ry(2)8. Great feathery flower-cups of delicate pearly pink. A very beautiful species. Possibly the largest flowered of all. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA TWEEDYI—ry(2)9. Great blossoms in "tearose" tones of melting apricot, cream and satiny pink. Enormously floriferous. Undulate evergreen leaves, established plants spreading to several rosettes. Give deep, cool, open soil. Pkt. 30c.

OFFER 44A6—One pkt. each of nine Lewisias for \$2.00.

LIATRIS or GAYFEATHER

For brilliant shades from lavender, through violet, to purple, the Liatrices are unexcelled. They are of iron-clad hardness, will thrive in poor soils, and give a long season of bloom. All are fine for cutting.

LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA—crbndy(4)36. Great sheaves of graceful wands, close-set with fluffy blossoms of an exhilarating purple vividness. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LIATRIS LIGULISTYLIS—rdy(3)20. Earliest flowering, with enormous violet tassels, widely spaced. Best rockery species. Pkt. 20c.

LIATRIS NEW HYBRIDS—cby(4)36. Quite variable in form and color, but always good. Lavender, mauve, rosy purple and violet. Pkt. 25c.

LIATRIS PUNCTATA—crby(4)20. Dense wand-like spikes of vivid purple fluff. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS PYNCOSTACHIA—cby(4)60. Long, tightly packed spikes of soft, fluffy lavender-rose. Excellent species. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA—cby(4)50. Great tassels of vigorous violet, loose-spaced on tall branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS SQUARROSA—cby(4)30. Large lacy flower-tassels of royal purple. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 45A6—One pkt. each of the seven Liatris offerings, for \$1.00.

LIATRIS BLEND—All the kinds together. Pkt. 15c.

LIBERTIA IXIOIDES — ecbfx(htw)(2)25. Panicles of enamel white blossoms with pale yellow stamens. An attractive Irid. Pkt. 20c.

LIGULARIA JAPONICA—ebmh(3-9)60. Boldly handsome plant with enormous leaves; for massive foliage effects. Three-inch orange daisies. Pkt. 20c.

LILIES FROM SEED

Hardly think it is necessary to praise the Lily. It is already a universally desired and beloved flower. Not everyone, though, understands that the most certain way to secure sturdy and truly healthy bulbs, is to grow them from seed; the easiest way, too, to get them in quantity at low cost.

Nothing very difficult about growing Lilies from seed, providing the directions on cultural leaflet sent out with each lot of seeds, are followed. Of course, it must be realized that seeds of some Lilies sprout quickly, while others need much more time to germinate, but patience costs little, and will be rewarded. Those inexperienced had best start with the kinds marked "e."

Most of the easier Lilies give at least some bloom in one year from seed, much the second year. The slower kinds will begin to flower at two years, but not full showing until third year. A very few kinds may need a bit longer. In general, the kinds offered at the end of the general Lily list under heading "Fifteen Easier Lilies," are those that come most quickly into bloom from seed. All true Lilies are bulbs, so key letter "u" has been omitted from descriptions.

LILIMUM AMABILE—cby(2)30. Friendly Lily. Grenadine, marked chocolate. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

LILIMUM AURATUM — cbaty(3)60. Great Gold-Banded Lily. Pure white, with a few mahogany dots, and gold band embossed on each petal. Rich fragrance. Seedling stock, being healthy, is particularly persistent. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

LILIMUM AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM — cbaty(3)50. Bigger flowers than the type; undotted, with wider and heavier petals. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.

LILIMUM BOLANDERI — bsty(3)30. Dainty wine red flowers, brown-dotted. Rare. Pkt. 35c.

LILIMUM BULBIFERUM — cby(3)48. Cherry-red cups, shaded orange. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM CALLOSUM—crh(3)25. Very like *L. tenuifolium* and probably as easy, but varying from strawberry to cinnabar. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM CANADENSE—cbaty(3)36. Dainty bells, clear yellow to rich red, maroon-dotted. Pkt. 15c.

LILIMUM CANDIDUM — cby(2)60. The waxen, showy Madonna Lily. Seedling stock will be disease-free. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM CAROLINIANUM — cbsty(3)36. Intense red, dotted violet maroon. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM CATESBAEI—bstaty(3)24. Brilliant scarlet, yellow shaded at base. A rarity. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM CENTIFOLIUM—by(3)84. A magnificent species. 7 seeds for 25c.

LILIMUM CENTIFOLIUM HYBRIDS—by(3). An interesting strain; crossings of centifolium and Sargentiae. Pkt. of 6 seeds for 25c; 15 seeds for 60c.

LILIMUM CERNUUM—ecrh(2)24. Nodding, reflexed blossoms of most dainty alluring lilac pink. No other Lily has just this coloring; and there is a sweet fragrance. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM CHALCEDONICUM — cbly(3)65. Brilliant waxen scarlet. Amazingly beautiful. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM COLCHICUM (MONADELPHUM)—cby(2)50. Splendid large flowers of buttercup yellow. Fragrant. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

LILIMUM COLUMBIANUM — cbsty(3)36. A dependable Lily, with orange flowers. Pkt. 15c.

LILIMUM COLUMBIANUM INGRAMI — cbsty(3)26. Brightest golden yellow. Remarkable form. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM CONCOLOR—erh(2)20. Red Star Lily. Up-facing, star-pointed flowers of vivid vermilion. Easy and quick, as well as very beautiful. This, and *L. cernuum*, are particularly good for the rockery. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM CONCOLOR PULCHELLUM — Good form. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM CORDIFOLIUM—sty(3)50. Large leaves, heart-shaped, of lustrous copper. White trumpets, marked violet. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIMUM CROCEUM — cby(2)36. The Orange Lily. Chalices of radiant orange. Hardy and vigorous. Pkt. 15c.

LILIMUM, THE CROW HYBRIDS — ecbh(2-3)60. For many years the late Prof. J. W. Crow, of Ontario, worked with hybrids of Lilliums Sargentiae, sulphureum and regale, crossing and recrossing until the characteristics of all three species were intermingled and blended in new and delightful combinations. Seedlings of this strain vary wonderfully in height, season, color and habit. White, cream, pale yellow, brown and rose appear in happy tintings and shadings. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM DAVIDI — ecblth(3)40. Charmingly recurved flowers of a shade between apricot and cinnabar, with black dottings and orange reflections. Graceful and hardy. Recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIMUM DAVURICUM—ecbh(2-3)30. Candlestick Lily. In my trial ground planting, from which this seed was saved, there were blossom cups of soft yellow, apricot buff, tawny orange, scarlet and even maroon, with diverse and attractive blendings. This is an easy and sure species. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.10.

LILIMUM DISTICHUM—rnmsty(2)20. A delightful woodland, with flaring blossoms of grenadine red. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM DUCHARTREI—rsy(htw)24. Marble Lily. Were it not for purple splashing, the blossoms would seem carved in ivory. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM ELEGANS — rby(2-3)28. Handsome clustered flower-cups, in orange, yellow, apricot and red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM FORMOSANUM ROSE-TINTED — *ccbh(htw) 50. Formerly listed as *L. philippinense formosanum*. With me, seed sown in open ground seed beds in March usually produces a few bulbs that will give flowers by late September or October, and almost without exception all seedling bulbs will flower freely the next summer. If grown in pots, will often bloom (from new off-sorts) two or three times a year. In the open ground it survives Maine winters without protection. The flowers are long trumpets of translucent snowy whiteness, but with rose suffusions on the reverse. Very lovely. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

LILIMUM FORMOSANUM PURE WHITE — Like the above strain in every way, save that the blossom trumpets are of an exquisite pearly whiteness, without color suffusion. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

LILIMUM GIGANTEUM—stmy(3)120. A noble Himalayan Lily. Marvelous spikes of down-hanging white trumpets, above heart-shaped leaves. Rather slow germinating. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

L. GIGANTEUM YUNNANENSE — stmy(3)90. White trumpets, splashed purple within, above broad leaves with metallic burnish. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM HYB. GOLDEN GLEAM—ecrbh(2)36. A most beautiful and unusual hybrid of *tenuifolium* and *martagon album*. Richest honey-orange, with waxen sheen. Quick and easy from seed, flowering freely for a long time. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM HENRYI—ecbh(3-4)50. A graceful Lily of late summer, the willowy arching stems loaded with recurved brittle blossoms of deepest golden amber. A dependable and long-lived species, thriving in sun or shade. Excellent in the border or for cutting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; 1 oz. \$3.00.

L. HENRYI BUTTERCUP—A new strain, with flowers of variable butter-yellow. Pkt. 35c.

LILIMUM HUMBOLDTI—cy(3)60. A magnificent Lily, with great whorls of golden orange flowers, variably stained with red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM JAPONICUM—chy(htw)(2-3)30. Sweetly scented trumpets of delightful soft pink, but seedlings vary charmingly from palest blush to rosy carmine. Hardy in well-drained soil with some winter mulching, or it is highly satisfactory grown in pots. A very lovely Lily. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM KAMTSCHATKENSE — ry(2)15. The Black Lily. Whorls of velvety black bells, with purple reflections. Likes stony soil. Sometimes classed as a Fritillary. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM KELLOGGI—cbsty(3)48. The pretty flowers open pale pink, but deepen to lilac. Carries the fragrance of Clematis. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM LONGIFLORUM — ecblth(2)40. Easter Lily. Snow white trumpets. Delightfully fragrant. Much grown as a pot Lily, since it forces wonderfully, but it is of very reasonable hardiness in the garden, too. It needs no winter protection at Philadelphia, and as far north as Boston at least, it seems to be safe if planted deeply and protected with straw. Sure to bloom in one year from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM LONGIFLORUM TAKESIMA—ecblth(2)36. A natural variety with particularly large and fragrant flowers, the plants slightly dwarfer than the type. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

PLEASE REFER to New Seed Treasures section at the back of catalog for interesting supplementary offer of late arriving kinds. Just what you want may be there.

LILIMUM LOWI (Bakerianum) — cathtw(3)36. Graceful pendulous creamy bells, spotted rich purple. Fragrant. Pot plant north. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM MARITIMUM — atmy(3)24. Dainty crimson bells, maroon-dotted. Rare. Pkt. 35c.

LILIMUM MARTAGON — cblty(2-3)60. Towering spires, hung with blossoms, wine-purple to violet-black. A splendid and dependable species when established. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM MARTAGON ALBUM — cblty(2-3)60. Piled pyramids of waxen white bloom. An exquisite beauty, particularly effective against a background of dark foliage. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIMUM MARTAGON DALMATICUM — cblty(2-3)60. Velvet maroon-purple, rich and dark. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM MAXIMOWICZI — ecbatsth(3)65. A superb species, like a refined and improved Tiger Lily, of better color tone. Often blooms second year from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM MEDELOIDES — atsty(3)24. Wheel Lily of Japan, esteemed there above all others. Varied shades, apricot to scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM MICHIGANSE — cbstaty(3)50. Practically a redder L. canadense, with the flowers reflexed so they are no longer bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIMUM NEILGHERRENSE — htw(3)36. Perfumed trumpets of pale ivory. Pot culture north. Damp shade far south, in open. 10 seeds for 25c.

LILIMUM NEPALENSE — htw(3)30. Pale yellow trumpets with wine stains. Pot, north; open, south. 10 seeds for 25c.

LILIMUM NEW HYBRIDS — cby(3)60. A most interesting and beautiful strain, the result of various crossings and inter-crossings of Lilliums Hansoni, martagon and m. dalmaticum. Colorings run from rich cream, through apricot, buff and orange, to true purple. Many will show pink or rose suffusions. Seedlings worthy of propagation under name should come from this. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

LILIMUM OCCIDENTALE — atstmy(3)36. Orange, deepening to maroon. Rare. Pkt. 35c.

LILIMUM OCHRACEUM — htw36. A fine pot species, straw yellow to ochre, with stains of purple and olive. Tends to be everblooming. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM PARDALINUM — cbatsty(3)60. Panther Lily. Magnificent pyramids of orange to crimson flowers. Particularly hardy and good, making big clumps. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM — The Sunset Lily. The blossom centers are brown-spotted on yellow, but the outer half of each petal is the most brilliant of possible reds. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM PARRYI — cmatsty(3)36. Many open trumpets of clear lemon, deliciously perfumed. Of exquisite loveliness. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM PARVIFOLIUM — rnltv(2-3)30. Orange petals with crimson tips. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

LILIMUM PARVUM — rmsty(3)40. Orange bells, often maroon tinted at tips. Extraordinarily floriferous. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM PHILADELPHICUM — cnststy(2-3)40. Flame Lily. Unturned cans of fiery orange, shading to burnt orange toward the tips. Pkt. 15c.

LILIMUM POLYPHYLLUM — cstatmfy(2)40. From Himalayan woodlands, and rare. Fragrant flaring trumpets, rich cream without, but inside purest white, purple marbled. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM — See L. formosanum.

LILIMUM POMPONIUM — cly(2)40. Brilliant scarlet flowers, wax-like and reflexed, up to twelve on a stem. A delightful species. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM PRIDE OF CHARLOTTE — ecbh(3)50. A new hybrid Lily, with flowers like regale, only longer, and more of trumpet form. They first open as regale is passing its prime, and of course, are still beautiful when regale is well done. It is a remarkably hardy and robust Lily, and it grows from seed almost as quickly as regale, in addition to producing quantities of bulbils in the axils in the manner of Tiger Lily. Seeds only. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM PRINCEPS — ecbh(3)50. A fine hybrid of L. Sargentiae on regale. As easy as regale, and very much like it but blooms later. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM PYRENAICUM — cby(2)40. Flowers of softest lemon, purple dotted, and with contrasting profuse red pollen. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LILIMUM REGALE — ecbh(2)50. Easiest of hardy Lilies, and none more beautiful. Great flaring trumpets of glossy whiteness, but lemon-tinted deep within, and rosy in reverse. Richly perfumed. A quick germinating, strong growing, and highly disease-resistant species. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

LILIMUM ROEZLI — cbatmy(2-3)50. Willow stems carrying flowers that may be either brilliant orange, or blood-red. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM RUBELLUM — rstaty(2)20. Sweetly scented flowers of purest rose-pink. An exquisite thing, and reasonably winter hardy. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIMUM RUBESCENS — csty(2-3)60. The Redwood Lily. Rosy trumpets, the color deepening to pansy-violet. Intensely fragrant. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

LILIMUM THE SHELBURNE HYBRID — ecbh(3)50. Regale crossed on Sargentiae gave us this splendid Lily, larger and easier than Sargentiae, later blooming than regale, and as fragrant and beautiful as either. Seedlings vary, but are always good. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM SHUKSAN — cbaty(3)50. Wonderful hybrid. Soft salmon-orange, with ruddy overlay. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM SPECIOSUM ALBUM — cby(4)45. A wholly delightful white Lily with petals that might be carved in alabaster. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM — cby(4)50. Large flowers of brilliant carmine rose, shaded on a white ground. One of the harder, more rugged Lilies. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM SUPERBUM — cbstatmy(3)100. No Lily is more aptly named; it is truly superb. Stately plants, towering even to ten feet, hung with recurved blossoms in beautiful combinations, suffusions, and over-lays of yellow, orange, scarlet and deepest maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

LILIMUM TENUIFOLIUM — ecrh(2)36. Called Coral Lily, but the blossoms have more the red intensity, and gloss of finish, of old Chinese lacquer. It is an easy and quick Lily, blooming early in the year following the seed sowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

LILIMUM THOMSONIANUM — crfy(1-2)36. Spires of fragrant funnel-shaped blooms of satiny rose-pink. A rare species, but charming. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM UMBELLATUM — by(2-3)36. A group of most pleasing chalice-cup hybrids; the flowers of largest size, and wonderfully varied. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIMUM WALLICHIANUM — chtw(3-4)48. Fragrant trumpets of rich cream, olive-flushed. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM WARDI — cbatsty(3)40. Deliciously fragrant blossoms of pure pink, spotted lilac-rose. Still rare. Pkt. of 5 seeds for 20c.

LILIMUM WASHINGTONIANUM — cbatsty(2-3)60. A Lily of exquisite beauty. Opens pure white, gradually suffusing with bright rose, that finally deepens to violet. Perfumed. Prefers well-drained stony soil. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM WILMOTTIAE — ecbh(2)50. Blossoms of soft apricot, tinged orange, and dotted ruddy brown; as many as twenty of them to a single graceful stem. A most hardy, dependable, and beautiful Lily. Blooms often second season from seed. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

OFFER 46A6 — One pkt. each of the 80 Lilies for \$15.00.

FIFTEEN EASIER LILIES

Here are the quicker and easier kinds, recommended for the beginner, but worthy of anyone. All the Lilies in this group may be handled readily enough if directions are followed, but please note that some of them naturally germinate more quickly than do others.

Lilium cernuum	Lilium Golden Gleam
Lilium concolor	Lilium davuricum
Lilium Davidi	Lilium Pride of Charlotte
Lilium Crow Hybrids	Lilium Maximowiczii
Lilium Henryi	Lilium longiflorum
Lilium regale	Lilium tenuifolium
Lilium formosanum	Lilium Wilmottiae
	Lilium The Shelburne Hybrid

OFFER 47A6 — One pkt. each of above for \$2.25.

OFFER 48A6 — One special larger pkg. of each of above, for \$5.50. Here is the opportunity for large plantings, or even to experiment with commercial propagation.

LILIES IN MIXTURE

EASY LILY BLEND — A mixture of seeds of the kinds that germinate quickest, and grow easiest. Includes the fifteen above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

PEERLESS LILY BLEND — Seeds of not less than fifty true hardy Lilies in mixture. Early and late, quick and slow, easy and hard, here they all are. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See *Convallaria majalis*.
LIMONIUM LATIFOLIUM—cbh(3)24. Sea Lavender. Airy panicles of lavender. Excellent in border, or to dry as strawflower. Pkt. 10c.

LINANTHUS

Charming annuals, with feathery foliage of richest emerald, and clustered blossoms in pastel colorings. For rockery, border, edging or bedding.

*LINANTHUS ANDROSACEUS—eox(3)12. Pretty blossoms of white, pink, lavender, or rich cream, in close clusters. Pkt. 15c.

*LINANTHUS DIANTHIFLORUS—eox(3)6. Jewel-like flowers of exquisite sparkling pink, throated with yellow. Pkt. 15c.

*LINANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS — eox(3)20. Starry clusters of pure lavender; white, or rosy lilac. Pkt. 10c.

*LINANTHUS MONTANUS — eostk(2-3)10. Mustang Flower. Close clusters of rose or white flowers, each with a deep, inner, segmented band of white, red and yellow. Pkt. 15c.

*LINANTHUS PARVIFLORUS — eox(3)6. Pure pink stars, with gold at the base. Emerald, heath-like foliage. As dainty as Dresden china. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 49A6—One pkt. each of the five for 60c.

LINARIA

Pretty little blossoms in greatest profusion, like long-spurred Snapdragons.

LINARIA ALPINA HYBRIDA—*erx(2-3)8. Old gold, smoky buff, orange, rose and purple, in various exciting combinations. Pkt. 20c.

*LINARIA CANADENSE — eodnx(2-3)20. Blue Smoke. Myriads of tiny blue "Snapdragons," on airy plants; like a blue haze at a little distance. For naturalizing in sandy, sunny places. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA HYBRIDA CANON WANT—*erx(3)18. Dossoms of exquisite soft pink. Lovely. Pkt. 15c.

LINARIA MACEDONICA NEW HYBRIDS—*ecbx(2-3)36. Giant bushiness of gray-dusted green, with big flowers from pale to rich cream, primrose and gold. Pkt. 20c.

LINARIA PANCIKI—*ecb(2-3)36. Oddly formed blossoms of golden yellow with bright orange lip, are carried in profusion over a long season. Blue-gray foliage. Grows to 18 inches first year, blossoming as quickly as any annual; but it is safely perennial, and the second season will reach three feet. Pkt. 10c.

*LINARIA RETICULATA CRIMSON AND GOLD—eoxr(3-4)10. Bushy plants, loaded with crimson and gold dragon-flowers. Brilliant effect. Pkt. 10c.

LINARIA TRISTIS — *erx(2-3)8. Gray-frosted foliage, with larger flowers than other dwarf Linarias. Tremendously variable; white, cream, yellow, chestnut, to crimson mahogany. Always there is a dark blotch of yellow, brown-purple or maroon. Perennial, but blooms quickly first year from seed. Pkt. 25c.

LINARIA VENTRICOSA—*ecrbx(3)40. New species from the high Atlas of Morocco. Tall and branching, with big flowers of glossy yellow, showily red-striped. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 50A6—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

LINARIA—See also *Chaenorhinum*.

LINDERA BENZOIN — qy 10 ft. Honey-colored blossoms in spring; aromatic scarlet berries in autumn, sometimes used as spice. Pkt. 10c.

LINNEA BOREALIS—rsay(1)9. A semi-trailer of mossy woods. Delightfully fragrant ruby-pink bells. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

LINUM or FLAXFLOWER

The Linums persist long, yet bloom freely the first season from seed.

LINUM AUSTRIACUM — *erbdfx(2-3)20. Silky blossoms of pure gentian blue. Far finer than *L. perenne*. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM CORYMBOSUM—*erbdfx(2-3)28. Flowers of intense blue, a bit smaller than those of *Austriacum*, but carried in extraordinary profusion. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM FLAVUM—*erbdfx(3)10. Loose heads of brilliant golden cups. Pkt. 15c.

*LINUM GRANDIFLORUM ROSEUM—eodbk(3-4)20. A rare shade of glowing old rose. It blooms over and over again. Handsome foliage. Pkt. 5c.

LINUM MONOGYNUM—erhfx(3)15. Nohle white flowers all summer. New Zealand rarity. Pkt. 20c.

LINUM SALSOLOIDES — *erh(3)9. Lustrous blossoms of pearl-pink load the many furry-leaved stems that rise from each crown-mat. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 51A6—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA—jy 140 ft. Sweet Gum. Fine tree, Massachusetts hardy. Crimson in fall. Seed is slow in germinating. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—jy 175 ft. Tulip Tree. Big tulip-blossoms of pale yellow. Do not confuse with Magnolia. Rapid-growing. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS—See *Eustoma*.

LITHOPS PSEUDATRUNCATELLA—htw(6-9)2. Living Rock. There are two gray succulent leaves, like a single fissured stone, seemingly solid, yet translucent enough to give light to the developing bud below. This, later, pushes its way between, to expand in golden feathery beauty. Pkt. 25c.

LITHOSPERMUM BREVIFLORUM—*erndh(2-3)16. The many little orange-yellow blossoms carry a most alluring perfume. Pkt. 15c.

LITHOSPERMUM CANESCENS—*erndlth(2-3)16. Lady Keys. Tufts of brilliant orange flowers above silky, silvery leaves. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

LITHOSPERMUM LINEARIFOLIUM —*erndlth(2-3)24. Curiously enough this produces two different kinds of flowers; big ones of brilliant orange in spring, smaller ones of creamy primrose in summer. Pkt. 15c.

*LIVINGSTONE DAISY—eordh(2-3)8. Fluffy daisies in white, rose-tinted, buff, golden apricot, pink or crimson. It likes the sun. Pkt. 15c.

LOBELIA CARDINALS — ebnatsth(4)70. Red Birds. Tall spikes loaded with serried blossom rows of most brilliant cardinal red. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c.

LOBELIA GLANDULOSA—ebnatmh(3-4)40. Blue Birds. Full-bracted spikes, packed close with flowers of royal indigo. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 45c.

LOISELEURIA PROCUMBENS—See *Azalea procumbens*.

LOPHIOLA AUREA—nmaty(2-3)18. The whole plant is covered with a lambsdown wooliness, from which peep flowers like little golden stars. Pkt. 20c.

*LOTUS ORNITHOPODOIDES—eordk(3-4)8. A pretty sprawler, with rows of little golden pea-flowers, followed by pods in birds-foot form. Pkt. 15c.

*LOTUS TETRAGONOLOBUS — eordk(3-4)10. Stem-topping blossoms that vary from vivid cardinal to velvety maroon, but with a hint of buff on the wings. Oddly flanged pods, edible when young. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

LUDWIGIA ALTERNIFOLIA—emnh(3)50. Little flowers of pale velvety yellow on branching plants. For damp soil naturalizings. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

FOR KEY LETTER EXPLANATIONS see first page of this catalog. The key letters and numerals after each varietal name, are intended to indicate classifications, needs, uses, blooming season and height.

LUPINUS

Interesting ornamentals, annual or perennial, bearing showy spikes of pea-flowers in varied rich colorings. Mostly they like fairly cool soil.

LUPINUS ARBOREUS—qdfx(4)100. Blue-green foliage: showy bright yellow blossoms. Will grow in dry sandy soils. Pkt. 10c; ¾ oz. 25c.

*LUPINUS DENSIFLORUS—eok(2)16. Dense spikes of pretty bloom, rich ivory or violet. Pkt. 15c.

*LUPINUS LUDOVICIONIS—eok(3)18. Fuzzy, silvery foliage: big purple blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

*LUPINUS LYALLI — rx(3)3. Loveliest of miniatures. Silver foliage: brilliant blue blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

*LUPINUS NANUS—corhnk(3)10. Blossoms usually blue, but sometimes lavender or rosy-red; always with white marking. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

LUPINUS PEERLESS PASTELS — echx(3)36. This blend of *L. polypphyllus* selections and hybrids contains the more delicate colorings: creamy pink, salmon, orange, chocolate, primrose, soft lavender and the like. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 50c.

LUPINUS PERENNIS—erbnatstx(2)20. Loose spikes of richest blue; rarely white or rose. Most showy. Tolerates acid and sandy soils, drought and light shade. Hates lime. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINUS RIVULARIS—bmf(3)60. Long, dense flower-spikes, deepening from pale pink at the tips, to rose-purple at base. Striking. Pkt. 20c.

*LUPINUS SUBCARNOUS — eok(3)12. Silky leaved and spreading. Big blue blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

*LUPINUS TRUNCATUS—eok(2)18. Plants like little trees, filled with blood-red blossoms that fade to purple. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

OFFER 52A6—One pkt. each of the ten Lupines, for \$1.25.

LYCHNIS

Mostly perennials with bright and showy bloom; always quick and easy from seed.

LYCHNIS ALBA—ebnx(3)30. Evening Campion. Fragrant snowy blossoms, opening at dusk, but remaining open following day. Good. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS ALPINA ALBA—erh(1-2)12. Snowy flowers, close-clustered above gray foliage tufts. From arctic plains. Pkt. 25c.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA—ebx(3)36. Maltese Cross. Most brilliant scarlet, like fire. Pkt. 5c.

LYCHNIS GITHAGO—ebnx(3)36. Big purple blossoms. Weedy, if it escapes. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS HAAGEANA — erbx(3)16. Desirable hybrid, with clusters of big blossoms, orange to crimson. Pkt. 10c.

LYCHNIS MIQUELIANA—erbx(4)18. Large flowers of salmon-red above olive-hued foliage. Japan. Pkt. 20c.

LYCHNIS SARTORI—ecrbx(2)16. If you run with the crowd, and condemn magenta as poisonous, likely you will miss this. Nevertheless a flower of pure clear magenta can be, and in this instance is, a very lovely thing. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 53A6—One pkt. each of the above six, for 85c.

LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA—ucby(4)24. Rare hardy bulb, with clustered trumpets of lovely, opaline blue-pink. A bit slow in germinating. Have patience. Pkt. 25c.

LYSIMACHIA TERRESTRIS — ebnmstx(3)30. Loose spikes of airy, golden stars. Good. Pkt. 15c.

LYSIMACHIA VULGARIS DAVURICA — ebnx(3)30. Paniced glossy yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA — ecnmhb(3-4)60. The "Long Purples" of Shakespeare. Showy bloom spikes all summer. Very good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

MACHAERANTHERA TANACETIFOLIA—See Tahoka Daisy.

MACLURA POMIFERA—qjk. Osage Orange. Usually grown as a strong spiny hedge, but untrimmed specimens will reach sixty feet. Big showy fruits like rough-skinned oranges. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

MADIA SATIVA—eodnk(3)36. Coarse annual with honey-yellow flowers, for dry naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

MAGNOLIA

Noble trees with spectacular blossoms like gigantic Tulips. Mostly hardy to central New York. Slow germinating.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII—jy 150 ft. Great blossom-bowls of richest pink, nine inches across. Not safe above Philadelphia. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA FRASERI—jy 50 ft. Giant flowers, pure white and fragrant. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA—jmy 50 ft. Sweet Bay. Creamy flowers, sweetly perfumed. Particularly hardy. Pkt. 10c.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA — jy 100 ft. Great Bay. Big white flowers, fragrant. Evergreen. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA — jy 20 ft. Showy, and rather hardy, hybrid, with flowers that vary from white, through rosy pink, to crimson-purple. Pkt. 25c.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA—qjy 15 ft. Fragrant three-inch blossoms in starry form, white or rose-tinted. May bloom when but two feet high. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 54A6—One pkt. each of the Magnolias above, for 85c.

MAGNOLIA BLEND—jy. Mixture of very many kinds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM—eqstk(1)50. Handsome clusters of yellow blossoms in earliest spring; then great bunches of purple, grape-like berries, from which a delicious jelly may be made. Evergreen leaves, very like Holly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

MAHONIA NERVOSA—eqstk(1)24. A fine dwarf Oregon Grape, as showy as the above, and fruit used in same way. Ornamental and useful. Pkt. 10c.

MAIANthemum BIFOLIUM — grnsaty(1)7. Excellent carpeter for rich shade. White flower sprays; then translucent red berries. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

***MALACOTHRIX CALIFORNICA** — eok(2)12. Fluffy double blossoms, cream primrose, shading to brown-orange toward center. Likes sandy soil. Pkt. 10c.

***MALOPE TRIFIDA**—eock(4)20. Whorls of large blossoms, soft pink, rose, lilac or red. Pkt. 10c.

MALUS CORONARIA — jy 20 ft. Garland Crab-apple. Loaded with intensely fragrant and very lovely pink-tinged blossoms in spring. Fruit makes a delicious tangy jelly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

***MALVA MAURITANIA**—eock(3-5)60. Pyramid pillars of splendid bloom all summer. Large flowers of rich rose, striped gaily with crimson. Pkt. 10c.

MALVA MOSCHATA PINK—*ecnx(3)30. Big blossoms of satiny pink in greatest profusion for many weeks. Perennial, but blossoms freely first year. Excellent cut flower. Showy in border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

MALVA MOSCHATA WHITE—*ecnx(3)30. Blossoms of a lively sparkling whiteness. Particularly good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

MALVASTRUM COCCINEUM—erdltx(3)6. Blue-silvered tufts with flame-copper blossoms for many weeks. Full sun. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

MALVASTRUM FASICULATUM—ebdfx(4)100. Glistening blossoms of delicate lavender, cluster on wand-like stems. Soft gray foliage. Pkt. 20c.

MAMMILLARIA CANDIDA—htw. Lace Cactus. Elongated knobby globes, covered with a filmy mantle of interlaced white spines. Pink blossoms. Dainty. Pkt. 25c.

MAMMILLARIA UNINCATA—htw. A particularly easy Cactus. Spiny blue-green globes, with profuse, feathery blossoms of rosy purple. Pkt. 20c.

MAMMILLARIA VIVIPARA—rh(3). Fully winter hardy Cactus for the rock garden. Makes spiny, knobby cushions that group to form great mounds. Blossoms of vivid, radiant rose in mid-summer. 10 seeds for 15c; 50 for 60c.

MANFREDA VIRGINICA—ebdh(3)60. The Hardy Agave. An interesting succulent with brittle, marbled leaves and spikes of purple-shaded creamy bloom. Pkt. 15c.

MARRUBIUM VULGARE—edh30. True Hoarhound. Old-time aromatic herb, used in confections, etc. Pkt. 10c.

MARTYNIA—See Proboscidea.

MEADOWSWEET—See Aruncus, Astilbe, Filipendula.

MECONOPSIS or BLUE POPPY

The Blue Poppies are not the easiest flowers in the world to grow, but in the race for most beautiful, they would rank so high in their color group that a bit of fussiness in starting them, is quite excusable. Autumn sowing is best for them, or refrigerator treatment if sown in spring. We think of Meconopsis as blue, but it will be noted that there are other colors.

MECONOPSIS BAILEYI—bsty(3)48. Sky blue, with a bunch of golden anthers. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS CAMBRICA—erbsth(2)14. Charming silken blossoms of soft lemon. From mountains of Wales. Possibly easiest of group. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS PANICULATA — bsty(3)50. Towering spikes of pendulous yellow blossoms in August. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS PRATTI — bsty(3)36. Celestial Poppy. Usually richest, purest azure, but sometimes varies to white, or to soft rose. Biennial. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS SIMPLICIFOLIA—bsty(3)25. Blue form. Beautiful clear shade. Golden anthers. Pkt. 15c.

MECONOPSIS WALLICHI — bsty(3)45. Satin Poppy. Portly rosettes of feathery foliage, covered with tawny fur. Delightful blossoms of soft dawn-blue, with crinkly, silky petals. Pkt. 25c.

MECONOPSIS WALLICHI ALBA—A charming rarity with flowers of purest white. Exquisite. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 55A6—One pkt. each of the seven for \$1.25.

MECONOPSIS BLEND—Many beautiful kinds. Pkt. 15c.

MEDEOLA VIRGINIANA—rnsty(1)25. Handsome whorled leaves, unshowy flowers, purple berries. The crisp roots with cucumber flavor, have been used as relish. Pkt. 20c.

MEDLAR APPLE—See Mespilus.

MELASPAERULEA GRAMINEA — utw(7)8. Pretty half-trailer for warm rockery, or window garden. Purple-striped white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MELIA AZEDARACH — jqh. China Berry or Pride of India. Densely foliated umbrella-shaped trees; lilac flowers; translucent berries of pale yellow. Safe as a tree possibly to Philadelphia. Above, used for quick handsome screen, being root-hardy north, and growing up to ten feet in a summer. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

MELICYTUS RAMIFLORUS—jy 15 ft. Unusual New Zealand ornamental with purple berries. Pkt. 15c.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS—A sweet-herb. Lemon-flavored leaves. Called Lemon Balm. Pkt. 15c.

***MENTZELIA LAEVICAULIS**—eokd(4)36. Huge blossoms of pale yellow, with bunched golden stamens. Shining white stems. Stunning effect, well grown. Pkt. 15c.

MERTENSIA PULCHELLA—ry(2)9. Crinkled blossoms of pale opaline blue. Pkt. 25c.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA—rbmstx(2)24. Virginia Bluebell. Changeable silk colorings, pink in bud, but sapphire and violet as flowers age. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

MERTENSIA SNOWBELL—An exquisite rarity with flowers of snowy whiteness. Pkt. 25c.

***MESAMBRYANTHEMUM GRAMINIFOLIUM** — ordx(3)8. Showy rose-colored blossoms. Succulent leaves. Pkt. 15c.

MESAMBRYANTHEMUM CRINIFLORUM—See Livingstone Daisy.

MESAMBRYANTHEMUM BLEND—htw. As varible and as beautiful as the Cacti, succulent leaved but not spiny. Foliage may be thick triangular, deltoid, cylindrical, or tongue-shaped; glossy, or sprinkled with sparkling points. Some may simulate stones, or the effect may be of thick, crumpled, undulate leaves, gleaming with crystals. All have showy flowers, yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson or rose. Pkt. 20c.

MESPILUS GERMANICA—jqy. Medlar Apple. Picturesque rugged tree-shrubs, with pink-flushed flowers, and well-flavored fruits that must be stored to ripen. Hardy, but decidedly slow germinating. Pkt. 15c.

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES—eotblfh(3)60. Magnificent plants, but rare. Big-lobed leaves in lax rosettes. From this springs a great branching campanile, hung with reflexed bells of pink-tinted snowiness, like lovely white martagon lilies blushing for some indiscretion. Full sun, good drainage. Pkt. 25c.

MIKANIA SCANDENS—vbmh(3). Climbing Eupatorium. Fluffy clusters of a tawny gray-pinkness. Hardy vine. Effective to trail over shrubbery. Pkt. 10c.

MILLA BIFLORA — ufk(w)(3-5)24. White Star Lily. Glossy petals of purest white that seem to be carved in wax. As many as nine blooms may be carried on a single branching stem. Highly perfumed. Unexcelled for cutting. Seed germinates readily, but tiny seedlings sometimes damp off if over-watered or not well ventilated. Store bulbs like Gladioli. Pkt. 20c.

MIMULUS

Use Mimulus for brilliancy. Rather easy, usually flowering freely first year if sown early.

MIMULUS ALATUS — *enmstx(3)40. Branching plants, loaded with flowers of deep purple. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS CARDINALIS — *ebnmstx(3)30. Clustered blossoms of velvety red, buff in throat. Pkt. 15c.

***MIMULUS FREMONTI**—eomstx(2)10. The flowers are big funnels of richest crimson. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS GLUTINOSUS—See *Dipsacus aurantiacus*.

MIMULUS LANGSDORFI — *ernmk(3-4)18. Big open-faced flowers of glossy yellow, crimson-splashed. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS LEWISII—*ernmstx(3)12. Handsome blossoms of rosy pink, yellow in throat. Pkt. 20c.

MIMULUS RINGENS—*enbxm(3)40. Orchid-like flowers of rich purple, yellow-throated, are carried on willowy stems. An excellent border perennial, or effective for naturalizing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

OFFER 56A6—One pkt. each of the six described Mimuluses for 75c.

MISTLETOE — Grows into great clusters of evergreen leaves and twigs, living on the involuntary bounty of the Oak, Birch, Apple or other trees on whose branches it grows. To start, simply soak the dried berries, and smear on bark of host plant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

MITCHELLA REPENS—rsatnmy3. Emerald-leaved trailer for rich shade, with pretty cherry-scented blossoms; then berries of brilliant ruby. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

***MOMORDICA CHARANTIA**—eovk(3) 10 ft. Handsome ornamental vine, with yellow flowers, and big fruits that split to disclose scarlet arils. Cultivated commercially for the edible fruits in China. Pkt. 5c.

MONARDA or BERGAMOT

Sweetly aromatic perennials of easiest culture, and decidedly showy. They cut well.

MONARDA DIDYMA—ecbndx(3)40. Crown-like flower-heads that may be scarlet, crimson or rose-purple. Pkt. 10c.

MONARDA FISTULOSA — ecbndx(3-4)45. Balm. Blossoms of pure lavender, or rarely rose, close-packed to give effect of fluffy double flowers. Delightful. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

MONARDA HYBRIDA—ecbndx(3)40. Many interesting color variations here. Pkt. 15c.

MONARDA PUNCTATA—ecndx(3-4)36. The flowers are buff-tan, purple spotted; but showier are the bright leaf-bracts, with rose-crimson shadings on white. Will thrive in dry sandy soils. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

MONARDA VIOLET SUPERB — ecbx(3)40. Splendid variety of *Monarda didyma*, with giant flower-crowns of rich deep violet. Fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 57A6—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

***MONOLOPIA MAJOR**—ock(3-4)36. Annual Helenium. Big showy flowers of brightest yellow. Pkt. 10c.

MONOTROPA UNIFLORA—nmsh(4)8. Silver Orchid or Ghost Flower. An eery woodland elf that will grow only in leaf-mould under old trees, being a plant-thief. Faintly scented flowers of silvery white. Pkt. 20c.

***MONTIA PERFOLIATA**—eomstx(1)8. Indian Lettuce. Dainty little white flowers, pink-tinted. The succulent leaves make an excellent salad, or may be cooked as greens. Pkt. 10c.

MOREA or AFRICAN IRIS

The soft color tones of the Moreas, together with their ease of culture, make them attractive for pot growing. They likewise thrive in the garden, but need cold-frame shelter in winter above Philadelphia.

MOREA BICOLOR—utw(x)(3-4)24. Large citron-yellow blooms, blotched mahogany brown. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA IRIDIOIDES — utw(x)(8)30. Mauritus Iris. Snowy white, patched glossy yellow, and marked blue. A delight. Pkt. 10c.

MOREA MACLEAI — utw(x)(8)18. White Iris-flowers, marked yellow and blue. Good. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA PAPILIONACEA—utw. Very dwarf species for pot culture, only six inches, but with big butterfly flowers of red or lilac. Pkt. 25c.

MOREA PAVONIA VILLOSA—utw(x)(2)18. Peacock Iris. Royal purple, spotted blue-black. Pkt. 25c.

MOREA POLYSTACHA—utw(x)(3)20. Pretty lilac-blue, with golden beard. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

MOREA RAMOSA—utw(x)(3)20. Golden flowers, brown-patched, on branching stems. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA SISYRINCHIUM—ufk(2)12. Varied shades of lavender and purple. Makes corms that may be winter-stored like Gladoli. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA SPATHECA—utw(fx)(2)15. Sweet-scented blossoms of glossy yellow, Tigridia-like. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 58A6—One pkt. each of above for \$1.65.

MOREA BLEND—A mixture of many excellent kinds. Pkt. 15c.

***MORICANDIA SONCHIFOLIA**—eorbh(1)25. A cheery Chinese annual, with loose racemes of big lavender-violet blossoms. Sow in autumn, any time from August on, for brilliant blooming in April, or even March. May also be sown in early spring, for flowers in late spring or early summer. Most showy. Pkt. 25c.

MORINA LONGIFOLIA — ebsth(2-3)36. Big blossom spikes, delicate pink to carmine. Lemon-scented, thistly foliage. Highly attractive. Pkt. 20c.

MORONGIA UNCINATA — *ergy(3-4)8. Sensitive Rose. The flowers are fluffy balls of pure pink, thrust full of golden anther-pins. Trailing prickly stems, with pinnate leaves so sensitive that they fold up at a touch. Hyacinth fragrance. Pkt. 25c.

MULGEDIUM ALPINUM — ebmstx(4)40. Big glaucous gray leaves, and tall branching sprays of pearly blue. Pkt. 20c.

MULGEDIUM BOURGAEI — ebstx(3)36. Blossoms of lovely porcelain blue in loose spikes. Pkt. 20c.

MUSCARI or GRAPE HYACINTH

Easy bulbs, making a delightful spread of color for several spring weeks. Some two-year seedlings will be large enough to flower, all by third year.

MUSCARI ARGEAI ALBUM — urny(1)6. Bloom like clustered silvery white pearls. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

MUSCARI ARMENIACUM — erny(1)10. Richest cobalt blue. Fragrant. Long-stemmed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

MUSCARI AZUREUM—See *Hyacinthus azureus*.

MUSCARI COERULEUM — urny(1)8. Brilliant blue. Probably botanically a variety of *Muscaris botryoides*, as is also M. Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 15c.

MUSCARI HEAVENLY BLUE—urny(1)8. Blue of the deepest sky for some six glorious weeks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

MUSCARI LATIFOLIUM—urny(1)9. Flower spikes that show shadings from palest blue to velvety purple. Only one large leaf. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

MUSCARI TENUIFLORUM—ury. No data. Pkt. 15c.

MUSCARI POLYANTHUM — ury(1). Purple bells in loose graceful spikes. Broad leaves. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 59A6—One pkt. each of the seven for 90c.

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS—qy 7 ft. Bayberry. Rugged, branching shrubs, loaded in fall with silvery, wax-covered, aromatic berries. Excellent for winter bouquets, and fragrant candles are made from the wax. Prefers poor soil. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

MYOSOTIDEUM NOBILE—rbfsth(3)25. Giant Forget-me-not of Chatham Island. Bunches of big blue blossoms, white-centered, above corrugated foliage. Pkt. 15c.

MYOSOTIS TRAVERSII—erh(2)10. Lemon Forget-me-not. Fragrant blossoms of pure yellow. Pkt. 25c.

MYOSOTIS UNIFLORA—ermh(2)5. Foliage mats, studded with hundreds of dainty citron yellow blossoms Pkt. 25c.

NABALUS MIXED—bnsth(5)50. Oddly attractive pendant bell-daisies, white with gray-lavender tinting; in seed, fluffy white plumes. Pkt. 15c.

NABALUS VIRGATA — bnsth(5)50. Slender swaying campaniles, hung with charming pink-flushed bells. A delight, and most unusual. Pkt. 20c.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODIL

No spring flower has more of quiet beauty or real charm than the Daffodil. It is not difficult to grow from fall-sown, or refrigerator-treated seed, but needs several years to reach flowering size. Seeds of the Giant Blend and The Medium Trumpet Blend are sown chiefly to produce new varieties. Seed of King Alfred is sown not only for this reason, but to produce bulbs of the general type at low cost in quantity for naturalizing. Princeps is primarily a naturalizing kind, as is also N. jonquilla. The Rock Garden species and blend can be produced at low cost from seed.

NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM CITRINUS — hry(1)8. Hoop-petticoat Daffodil. Unique. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS GIANT BLEND—urbcy(1)18. Saved from fine named sorts, and should give splendid seedlings in varied form and coloring. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

NARCISSUS JONQUILLA—urncy(1)12. The dainty little fragrant Jonquil. Clustered golden bloom. Pkt. 15c.

NARCISSUS KING ALFRED—urbcy(1)20. Early giant trumpet of richest golden blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

NARCISSUS MEDIUM TRUMPET BLEND—urncy(1)18. Seeds saved from varieties of the chalice-cup class, together with a bit from the Poet and Poetaz sections. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

NARCISSUS ROCK GARDEN BLEND—Seeds of alluring miniature Narcissi; the snowy Angel's Tears, the Rush-leaved, the Cyclamen-flowered, Trumpet minimus, the Musk-scented, the Hoop-petticoat, and the like. They will delight you. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS ALBUS — ury(1)8. Angel's Tears. Purest white, nodding cups, but irregularly reflexed perianth. Most charming. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 60A6—One pkt. each of the Narcissi for \$1.10.

NELUMBNIUM LUTEUM—Golden Lotus. Fully hardy, and will grow in shallow lake, pool or backwater of a stream. Of spectacular beauty in flower, and worth establishing. And by the way, both the seeds and the large tuberous roots were important food items with the Indians. Large nut-like seeds, 7 for 25c; 25 for 70c; 100 for \$2.25.

NELUMBNIUM SPECIOSUM—Oriental Lotus. Splendid, fragrant flowers of white, pink or carmine. Hardy north. Give same care as Nelumbium luteum. In sowing either species, file through hard outer seed coat, then soak seed two days in barely warm water, then sow in saucer of sand covered with water, placing in sunny window until seed sprouts. Seedling plants should be transplanted to strawberry box of sand and earth in shallow edge of pool, later being set in soil at bottom of pool where water is deeper. Usually there are a few blooms first summer, many thereafter. 6 seeds for 25c; 20 for 70c.

NEMASTYLIS ACUTA—uftly(2)16. Exquisite blossoms of clean, dew-fresh sky-blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

***NEMOPHILA AURITA**—eorsx(2-3)6. Trailing branches that carry clusters of pretty violet blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

NEOBESSEYEA MISSOURIENSIS — rh. Winter-hardy cushion Cactus. Buff amber blossoms, glowing red fruits.

Rare. Pkt. 20c.

NEPETA CATARIA—ebnh(3)36. True Catnip. Grown as aromatic herb, but quite decorative. Pkt. 10c.

NEPETA DISTANS—enbh(3)16. Pretty little lavender blossoms above sprawling aromatic foliage mass. Excellent ground-shader for Lily plantings. Pkt. 15c.

NEPETA MACRANTHA—erbh(3)20. Handsome crispy-leaved plants with rather large flowers of glowing violet. The whole plant is spicily aromatic. Pkt. 20c.

NEPETA MUSSINI—erbh(8)16. Panicles of feathery violet flowers above gray-green leaves. Good Lily bed cover. Pkt. 15c.

NERTERA DEPRESSA — rfsth(htw)(8)4. Close foliage-films of vivid lettuce-green, studded with bead-like berries of brightest coral. For protected rockery, or as house or terrarium plant. Pkt. 25c.

NERIUM OLEANDER—htzw. True Oleander. A gorgeous, parti-colored beauty. Tub plant. Pkt. 10c.

***NICANDRA PHYSALOIDES**—eodnx(3-4)40. Many upright blossom-chalices of bright blue, white in throat. Almost too robust. Children like it. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

***NIGELLA HISPANICA**—eodx(3-4)18. Fern-like foliage, with big flowers, blue-gray, white or red-violet, fully above. Each blossom carries a fountain-like arrangement of rich brown stamens on olive green. Pkt. 10c.

***NIEREMBERGIA FRUTESCENS** — eodcx(8)24. Big blossoms with the texture of crushed silk, pure lavender with violet lines. Sheaves of graceful foliage. Pkt. 10c.

***NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS**—eocbdx(8)18. Begins to bloom a few days earlier than N. frutescens, and is, if anything, even more prodigal of charming blossoms. The flowers are palest silken blue. Pkt. 15c.

***NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA**—eoxr(8)6. A lovely and dainty thing, with open chalices, sky-blue to richest violet, produced in excessive floriferousness for many months. It is a natural aristocrat, and though easy, it may be doomed to disappearance, for it makes little seed. Pkt. 25c.

***NOLANA BLEND**—eoxr(3-4)6. A succulent-leaved trailer, with wide open blossoms, from azure to indigo and violet. A summer-long delight. From coast hills of Chile. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

NOMOCHARIS NANA—uzy(2)20. One of a strange and lovely genus, nearest Lilium and Fritillaria, but in some ways a bit like Calochortus. The flowers are pale purple, and pretty. Pkt. 25c.

NOTOTHLASPI ROSULATUM—rh(2)8. A rare plant of the New Zealand Alps. Thick pearl-gray leaves, closely scalloped, are laid one above another in the regularly overlapping manner of an old-fashioned pen-wiper. From this rosette rises a pyramid of tightly packed creamy blossoms, powerfully, but sweetly, perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

NOTHOSCORDUM FRAGRANS—*eucrbh(8)25. Honey Bells. A dainty bulb-flower, fully hardy. The graceful stems are crowned with circlet clusters of tiny bells, white with lilac-pink tinting, not greatly showy, but pretty. Still, the particular glory of the whole, is the rich and delicious fragrance that is diffused. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

NUPHAR ADVENA—Yellow Pond Lily. A handsome aquatic, with heart-shaped leaves, and flowers like golden cups, carried well above the water. For pools, or any shallow water without strong current. Pkt. 15c.

NUTTALLIA DECAPETALA — ebdly(3-4)45. Evening Lily. Ivory white blossoms of giant size for many months. Each flower is decorated with a great tassel of golden stamens. Biennial, but sow in the fall and it will blossom the next summer. A surprisingly spectacular beauty that you should not miss. Pkt. 15c.

NYMPHEA or WATER LILY

Sow in pots or pans of good soil, submerging the pot so that at least two inches of water is above it. Keep in full sun at room temperatures. Transfer when large enough, to rich mud in outside pool.

The varieties listed here are usually treated as annuals, beginning to flower in June from early sown seed. They may also be carried over winter in damp sand in a warm cellar.

NYMPHEA BLUE BEAUTY—Pure blue. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA DENTATA SUPERBA—Largest pure white Water Lily. Desirable. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA GEORGE HUSTER—Rich crimson. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA HAITIAN GIANT — Seeds sent in from Dominican Republic. Described as having 14-inch white blossoms and enormous leaves. Pkt. 25c.

NYMPHEA OMARANA—Carmine-shaded pink. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA OVALIFOLIA—A fragrant giant. White, becoming suffused azure blue. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA STELLATA—Clear blue, held well above the water. Honey-scented. Pkt. 15c.

NYMPHEA ZANZIBARIENSIS — Dark blue-purple. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA ZANZIBARIENSIS AZUREA — Varying shades of clear blue. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA ZANZIBARIENSIS ROSEA—Here are the rose shades. Very free. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 61A6—One pkt. each of above for \$1.75.

NYMPHEA BLEND—A mixture of the listed kinds, and others, in careful color balance. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

HARDY WATER LILIES

These are fully hardy aquatic perennials, but culture from seed is as above.

NYMPHEA ALBA—Great Swedish Water Lily. Large pure white flowers. Good. Pkt. 20c.

NYMPHEA HARDY PINK—Shades of pink and rose. Rare, and very beautiful. Plant this as soon as you receive it. Pkt. 25c.

NYMPHEA TETRAGONA—Snowy flowers with golden stamens. Blossoms are only two inches across, but there are many of them. This species fits the smaller pool. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 62A6—One pkt. each of the three for 60c.

NYSSA SYLVATICA—jy 60 ft. Gum Tree. Good hardy ornamental tree, gorgeous in fall. Pkt. 10c.

OAKESIA SESSILIFOLIA — rnsty(1-2)18. Charming shade-lover, with corn-yellow bells. Pkt. 10c.

OENOTHERA or EVENING PRIMROSE

Handsome ornamentals of easiest possible culture. For other species, look under Hartmannia, Lavauxia and Kneiffia.

OENOTHERA BIENNIS—*endx(3)60. Variable species with showy yellow flowers. Valued for naturalizing, blooming first year if sown early. Roots, one season, are often cooked like Salsify. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

OENOTHERA BRACHYCARPA—*endx(3-4)8. Big silky blossoms of soft yellow. Pkt. 20c.

OENOTHERA HOOKERI—eotdx(3)60. Big flowers of shining lemon yellow in great profusion. Pkt. 5c.

***OENOTHERA ODORATA**—eobdx(3-4)40. The blossoms open as palest primrose at dusk, but by morning they are the most delicate of apricot pinks. Sweetly scented. Pkt. 15c.

OENOTHERA PILGRIMI — erbdx(3)20. Bushy plants, loaded with big flowers of richest, most glossy yellowness.

You can see it afar. Pkt. 15c.

***OENOTHERA ROSEA**—eondx(3-4)20. Spreading branchy plants, profuse with little rose-pink blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

***OENOTHERA RUBRICALYX**—eobdx(8)40. Afterglow. The flowers have gaily hued calyx-tubes of afterglow red, but the blossoms are like great golden saucers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

OENOTHERA TRICHOCALYX — ebndx(3)15. Flowers with petals like translucent white satin. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 63A6—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

OMPHALODES JAPONICA—crltx(2)10. Abundant blossom sprays of most delicate porcelain blue. Charming foliage. Pkt. 20c.

ONONIS SPINOSA—ebh(3)25. Pretty pink flowers of "sweet-pea" form. Spiny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ONOSMA ALBO-ROSEUM—erdx(3)12. Rosedrop. Dense downy foliage, with flowers like nodding bugles in curling sprays; white as they open, but deepening to rose, and finally to violet. Pkt. 20c.

OPUNTIA

Here is a bit of the strange Cactus family; in form weird and interesting; in flower, gorgeously showy. The Opuntias have large bony seeds that take a bit longer to germinate than do those of other Cactus groups, but are particularly sure to sprout eventually, if given right care. Please note that several of the species offered are fully winter-hardy in the north, and of unique value in the sunny rockery, or for exotic and startling bedding effects. The other kinds are for pot culture.

OPUNTIA ARENARIA — htw8. A dwarf Cactus with spine-tufts of brown wool. Blossoms rich red. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA IMBRICATA—brfh50. Devil's Rope. Oddly rope-like spiny stems in branching tree form. The stems are sometimes made into canes. Flowers of brilliant purple. This is the tallest of the relatively hardy species. Safe outside to about 20 degrees below freezing; in sheltered position will likely stand lower temperatures. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS — htw25. Round-stemmed, densely bushy and spiny, with scarcely noticeable flowers, it is so prolific of glossy berries that for many months the whole plant shows as a solid mass of brilliant carmine. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA LINDHEIMERI—htw. A pad Cactus, growing to ten feet in the wild, but readily kept within pot plant size. Big flowers that may be lemon yellow, orange or pure scarlet. Sweet edible fruits of shining purple. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA MICRODASYS—htw 25. A particularly satisfactory Cactus for house culture, growing rapidly from seed. It branches pad on pad, pale green and fan-like, but dotted with close cushions of tiny orange bristles. The flowers, yellow shading to orange, are followed by scarlet fruits. Pkt. of 15 seeds for 20c; 50 seeds for 55c.

OPUNTIA OPUNTIA—erbh(3)20. This species is of iron-clad hardiness, wintering without protection in Canada. Most attractive tangles of glossy green branching pads. Almost spineless. Particularly showy flowers of brightest yellow. A row of it in my trial grounds is so prolific of bloom that for many weeks it is a wide band of pale burnished gold, intermingled here and there with the warm wine-cup crimson of Callirhoe, strayed over from the row along side. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OPUNTIA POLYCANTHA—erbh(3)20. Branching blue-green pads set with silver spines. Pale lemon flowers, red-shaded. Very good. Stands 40 degrees below zero. 10 seeds for 15c; 50 seeds for 50c.

OPUNTIA RAFINESQUEI—erbh(3)20. Thick pads of rich green, with flowers like satin-petaled single roses of clear yellow tone. None hardier. Winter cold has no terrors for it. Close botanically to *Opuntia opuntia*. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OPUNTIA REPENS—erbh(3)6. Like an *Opuntia opuntia* pressed down to semi-creeping habit. Same gorgeous bloom, and seems just as hardy. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 64A6—One pkt. each of the Opuntias for \$1.10.

ORANGE CALAMONDIN—htw. A true edible Orange that grows well in pots or tubs. Glossy leaves and waxen white, perfumed flowers. Brightly colored fruits. Cannot be sent into gulf states, N. M., Ariz., or Calif., due to Federal quarantine. Pkt. 20c.

ORCHIDS

It is fully possible to grow them from seed. Naturally this is the way they spread in the wild. It is not particularly easy, though, chiefly because of the exceeding fineness and peculiar nature of the seeds, and the long time required for germination. Success in this is an achievement that marks one as truly an horticulturist, but beginners can only advance by trying, and it is interesting to experiment. Cultural folder sent with seed shipments contains brief notes in sowing of Orchid seeds under ordinary conditions. If you want to try the "pure culture" method that experts use, see the long article under "Orchids" in Bailey's Hortus. This monumental horticultural reference work is accessible in most public libraries, or I offer it on book page of this catalog.

CONSERVATORY ORCHIDS — Blended large-flowering sorts, not less than twelve kinds; for growing under glass. Not hardy outside. Pkt. 25c.

HARDY ORCHIDS — Varied beautiful Orchids that are fully hardy in the open ground. Not less than fifteen kinds in mixture. Many exquisite colorings. Pkt. 15c.

ORCHIDS for glass culture. See *Dendrobium*, *Cymbidium*, *Cattleya*, *Epidendrum*, *Vanda*, *Cypripedium*, etc.

ORCHIDS, species winter-hardy outside. See *Orchis*, *Bletilla*, *Habenaria*, *Pogonia*, *Calopogon*, *Cypripedium*, *Corallorrhiza*, *Cyrtodera*, *Spiranthes*, *Epipactis*, *Calypso*, etc.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS—rnsty(2)12. Lovely hardy terrestrial Orchid, royal purple and pure white. Pkt. 20c.

A mulch of straw, old burlap, or similar material, placed over an open ground seed-bed as soon as seed has been sown, will conserve moisture and make for quicker germination. Be sure to remove mulching as soon as first sprout appears, else the tiny seedlings may die.

OREGON GRAPE—See *Mahonia*.

ORNITHOGALUM

Rather easy bulb-flowers, pyramidal for the outdoor rock garden, being hardy, the other kinds for winter flowering indoors. The indoor sorts will bloom within a few months from seed, and they make superb window plants or cut flowers, lasting probably longer than any other.

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM—eutcw(x)(7)20. Clustered flowers of richest golden orange top the long stems. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM BUTTERCUP — Like above, but butter-yellow. Pkt. 25c.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM — eutcw(x)(7)20. Here the clustered blossoms are milk-white. Pkt. 15c.

ORNITHOGALUM PYRAMIDALE—ucy(2)24. Vigorous and hardy garden species. Often fifty white flowers in a cluster. Good. Pkt. 15c.

ORNITHOGALUM SPECIOSUM—eutcw(7)18. New yellow flowering species from South Africa. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM SPLENDENS—eutcw(7)20. Splendid orange scarlet; a rare and richly colored species. Free bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM SUAVEOLENS — eutcw(7)15. Soft primrose yellow, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM THYSIOIDES—eutcw(x)(7)20. The Chinkericee. Clusters of flowers that vary from snowy white to creamy primrose. Easy, long-lasting, good in every way. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

ORNITHOGALUM THUNBERGIANUM — eutcw(7)20. Particularly large and showy bloom-clusters. Lemon yellow, shading to orange. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 65A6—One pkt. each of the above Ornithogalums, for \$1.50.

ORNITHOGALUM BLEND—A mixture of kinds suited for pot culture. Includes white, cream, primrose, golden yellow and orange scarlet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

OROBUS—See *Lathyrus*.

OPALCUP—See *Anoda*.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM—emk(2)18. Golden Club. A handsome aquatic that will grow in pools, marshes, or even in a stream with a fairly strong current. The large leaves are of darkest emerald, with a polished, yet velvety, surface, to which water will not cling. The inflorescence is in the form of a six-inch club of the precise color of pure gold, carried high on a dark green stem. Later come seeds like big green peas, but carried on the spadix in the fashion of corn on a cob. The seeds are used for food, being boiled in two or three waters to destroy a stinging acrid principle. Properly cooked, and served with a bit of butter, they have a flavor, and texture, that is between that of peas and mealy potatoes—really very good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

*ORTOCARPUS PURPURASCENS—cock(2-3)15. Owl Flower. Clustered flowers of vivid rose-purple, tipped with white, and with golden anthers. Pkt. 5c.

OSMORHIZA CLAYTONI—nmsh(2)20. Woodland herb, with umbels of little white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

OSTROWSKYA MAGNIFICA—ubdltz(2)60. The flaring blossom bells are often six inches across, ivory white with pale blue shadings. In full glory of bloom, a magnificent spectacle. Slow germinating. The plants will not tolerate excess moisture. If possible, establish where tree roots will keep soil on dry side, but where branches will not shade. Pkt. 25c.

OXALIS CORNICULATA—See *Xanthoxalis*.

*OXALIS VALDIVIENSIS—codrbx(2-4)15. Cloth of Gold or Sunshine Mirror. It mantles itself so marvelously with glowing golden bells that either name is merited. A blinding beauty. Pkt. 10c.

OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM—jah 60 ft. Sorrel Tree. Sprays of Lily of the Valley bloom in spring; scarlet leaves in fall. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI—erdx(3)20. Well above attractive tufts of pinnate foliage, rise spikes of "butterfly" blossoms; in color the most brilliant of blue-purples. Ex-cellently bright. Pkt. 20c.

PACHYRRHIZUS TUBEROSUS — euftk(3)100. Ornamental vine with pale purple flowers. Nutritious tubers, used like sweet potatoes, or raw as relish. Pkt. 10c.

PAEONIA or PEONY

Peony seed germinates slowly, but if one has patience, it will come. That is the chief requisite, for otherwise Peonies are easy enough from seed, and many interesting variations may appear. ucby(2-3).

PAEONIA BROWNII—Single blossoms of ruddy brown-mahogany. Dwarf rockery species. Pkt. 15c.

PEONY FINEST CHINESE DOUBLE — Saved from named varieties. There should be real treasures here. Of course not all the seedlings will be double. Color range includes blush, pink, rose, carmine, crimson, cream and white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 90c.

PAEONIA EMODI—Splendid pure white blossom-bowls, four inches across. Early. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA MACROPHYLLA—An upstanding Peony with magnificent foliage; the flowers big cups of delicate cream. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

PAEONIA MLOKOSEWITSCHI—Handsome single flowers of pure citron yellow, on red stems. From the Caucasus. Rare. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS—Large flowers "red as a Peony." Very early. Tuberous. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

PEONY TREE—Shrub-like, with woody branches. The giant flowers, single to fully double in form, show a wonderful color range, pure red, brilliant scarlet, maroon, and ruddy wine shades, together with softest blush, pink, dainty mauve and snowy white. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 for 90c; 100 for \$1.75.

PAEONIA WOODWARDIANA — A rare species, with flowers like cups carved from coral. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 66A6—One pkt. each of the Peonies, for \$1.25.

PANCRATIUM MARITIMUM—utw(ufk)(4)16. Fragrant white blossoms, large and graceful, in terminal clusters. Fine house plant bulb, or fairly hardy, in sheltered positions, if winter-mulched, south of Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

FOR THE BEGINNER

The easier kinds for those without particular experience in growing things, are marked with key letter "e." Many rare and beautiful sorts are so marked, and I would suggest that beginners confine their selections to such; at least until they have gained experience. Of course "e" means only kinds that are relatively easy *when cultural directions are followed*. It is possible to fail even with radishes, if they are sown at the wrong time, or in the wrong way.

PANSY

The offerings below have been chosen with careful thought, to cover the full range of Pansy needs; and to the best of my belief, the quality of the seeds, and of the strains, is unexcelled by those from any other source whatsoever.

PANSY EARLY FLOWERING HARDY—Hiemalis strain. Large flowers in fine color range, not quite complete, but about 12 color variations appearing. Exceptionally rugged. Will bloom earlier in the spring, and stand more hard weather, than any other Pansy I have seen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. for 85c.

PANSY NEW FRAGRANT—A strain of giant-flowered Pansy, showing many rare colorings, and with the added charm of a tantalizing, spicy perfume. A selection from the Roggeli, that has intensified the fragrance, without losing any of the rich tones, heavy texture, or great size of the flowers. Pkt. 25c.

PANSY RUFFLED BLEND—The petals are mostly fluted and frilled, making the flowers sometimes seem almost double. About every color and marking possible in Pansies is included, and the blossoms are particularly large. Choose this if you want something spectacular in mass bedding effect. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. for \$1.00.

PANSY TRIUMPHANT—Here, if you grow it well, you will reach the ultimate in Pansy size; nothing beyond. The enormous blossoms are round in form, with broad, thick petals that so overlap as to make the flowers seem almost double, an effect enhanced by the curled and undulate margins. The colors are brilliant and varied, running mostly to richer tones, and usually with a contrasting spot on each petal. Vigorous plants, robustly stemmed. Here are Pansy aristocrats. Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75.

OFFER 67A6—One pkt. each of the four for \$1.00.

PAPAVER or POPPY

Easy, tolerant of adversity, gorgeous in coloring; no flowers can be more satisfactory for brilliant effects, than the Poppies.

PAPAVER ALPINUM MIXED—erlh(2-3)9. Miniature Poppies in white, apricot pink, lemon and golden orange. Mixed only. Pkt. 20c.

PAPAVER BORDER HYBRIDS—ecbx(2)36. Giant flowers in flame, scarlet, crimson, maroon, white, salmon pink and rose. This is a particularly varied strain of the so-called Oriental Poppy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

*PAPAVER CALIFORNICUM—eonk(1-2)15. Wind Poppy. A delicate beauty with silky petals, rosy at the base, flame-hued above. Not Eschscholtzia. Pkt. 15c.

*PAPAVER DUBIUM—eobdk(3)25. Petals like crumpled silk, of a tone between rose and red. Pkt. 15c.

PAPAVER HELDREICHI—*erbx(8)36. Grecian Poppy. Flowers of amber-lighted orange, sway on slender stems from June to November. A highly pleasing plant. Pkt. 15c.

*PAPAVER HORRIDUM — eok(3). A South African species that I offer for the first time. Said to have attractive flowers between cinnabar and vermillion. Pkt. 10c.

PAPAVER PILOSUM—*erbpx(8)30. The Olympian Poppy. Loose blossom-showers of an exhilarating apricot-orange appear all summer long. Rather feathery foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 68A6—One pkt. each of the seven for 60c.

PARADISEA LILIASTRUM—ubch(3)30. The exquisite St. Bruno Lily, or Lily of Paradise. Trumpet flowers of rarest, purest whiteness. Hardy, and one should grow great banks of it. Pkt. 15c.

PARDANTHUS—See Belamcanda.

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS—mnh(2)10. Grass of Parnassus. Delicately veined creamy flowers. It loves moisture. Dainty and pretty. Pkt. 15c.

PAROCHETUS COMMUNIS — *ergfx(4)(htw). Trailer with pretty butterfly blossoms in a subtle blend of blueness and pinkness. Rockery, carpeting, or window. Pkt. 20c.

*PARSONIA LANCEOLATA — eobx(8)40. Curiously formed flowers, the two large upper petals richest maroon, veined with velvety black, but the four lower petals are a brilliant crimson. Blooms early and late. Pkt. 10c.

PARTHENOCISSUS—See Ampelopsis.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA—vy 20 ft. Passion Flower. Attractive foliage and most beautiful flowers, white and pale blue, oddly formed and fringed. Edible fruit. Fully hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 10c.

PATERSONIA GLAUCA — rmfk(htw)(3)20. Rare, but pretty Tasmanian iris with pale blue flowers. Pkt. 25c.

PATRINIA RUPESTRIS—rh(3-4)8. Heads of lax golden flowers. Very pretty. Pkt. 20c.

PATRINIA SIBIRICA—rbh(3)12. Loose clusters of deep yellow. Jasmine fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS—jk 50 ft. Empress Tree. Great clusters of lovely lavender, spicy perfumed. Stem-hardy to New York City. Root-hardy much farther north, where the quick, handsome, annual shoots are valued for screens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

PELARGONIUM FANCY HYBRIDS—htw. Lady Washington Geranium. Large flowers of white, red, or rose, always with dark velvety blotch. Pkt. 25c.

PELARGONIUM HYB. APPLE BLOSSOM—htw. Here the blossoms are an exquisite shade of soft clear pink. Pkt. 20c.

PELARGONIUM ZONALE—htw. House or Bedding Geranium. Long blooming and gorgeous in coloring. Excellent mixture. Quick and easy from seed. Pkt. 15c.

PENNANTIA CORYMBOSA—jh 35 ft. Handsome tree from New Zealand. Fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PENTAGLOTTIS SEMPERVIRENS—See Anchusa.

THE SPLENDID PENTSTEMONS

Many glorious things for border, rockery or the cutting garden are found among the Pentstemons. You have missed much if you have not grown them.

PENTSTEMON ALBIDUS—ry(3)15. Usually creamy, with black-purple markings, but sometimes of purest undimmed enamel-whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON ANGUSTIFOLIUS—rbch(2)15. The buds are rosy, but open to coerulean blue. Splendidly bright. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON ANTIRRHINOIDES—bfh(3)36. Unique for the color, soft yellow. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON AZUREUS—ry(3)12. Free flowering. Vivid blue. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON BRIDGESI—rcbh(3)25. Many one-sided spikes of bugle-shaped scarlet blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CENTRANTHIFOLIUS—bfy(3)36. Tubular flowers of burning scarlet. Glaucous foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON COBEA—erbh(3)28. Flowers of enormous size, softest lavender with purple markings. Glossy, sparkling foliage. Spectacular. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CONFERTUS BLUE—rbnh(3)18. Showy blossom clusters of dark blue. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CONFERTUS YELLOW—rbh(3)18. Clustered blossoms of soft straw-yellow. Unique. Pkt. 20c.

PENTSTEMON CORDIFOLIUS—cvbfh(3). Vine-like, stem-wandering over its neighbors to throw bursts of vermillion bloom in most unexpected places. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON CORYMBOSUS—rby(3)12. Each shoot is a plume of brightest scarlet bloom. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON DIFFUSUS—erbndh(3-4)20. Bright blue to purple flowers in close leafy panicles. Dependable border species, or for naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

PENTSTEMON DIGITALIS—ecbndsth(3)50. Tall open panicles of pearly white or softest lavender. Border or naturalizing. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON EATONI—rbdh(3)20. Plumes of cherry-carmine to light up the rockery. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GLABER ROSEUS—rbdy(3)20. Attractive trumpet-clusters of richest rose. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GRACILIS—erdh(3)18. A charming species with dainty blossoms of lavender, blue and royal violet. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS—ecbdh(3)36. Called King of Pentstemons. Serried clusters of largest flower-trumpets, open and graceful. Pure blue to orchid lavender. Glaucous leaves, thick and crispy. A sure and easy species, superbly showy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

PENTSTEMON HETEROPHYLLUS—*ecrbdh(8)20. A delightful and easy species, with exquisitely formed trumpets, lilac, amethyst or purest sapphire blue. Ever-blooming, and quick from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

PENTSTEMON HIRSUTUS—bny(3)36. From pale lilac to rosy violet. Good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

PENTSTEMON HUMILIS—erdh(3)30. Azure blue to gorgeous tyrian purple, in open plumpy racemes. Pkt. 20c.

PENTSTEMON IMBERBUS—*ecbh(8)36. Blossoms of lovely coral pink, filled with yellow down. An excellent species on the order of *P. Torreyi*, but distinct. Pkt. 25c.

PENTSTEMON MENZIESI—rh(3)6. Leathery-leaved evergreen mats, with profuse royal purple trumpets above. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON NEWBERRYI—rh(3)12. Gray-green foliage, with blossoms of lustrous crimson above. Pkt. 20c.

PENTSTEMON PROCERUS—erbh(3)30. The flower-face is clear blue sapphire, the tube and the buds, a midnight violet. Compact bloom clusters. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON PULCHELLUS—*ecrbx(8)30. Long sprays of handsome flowers that range from purest carmine, through rose, to lilac, scarce two plants alike. Blooms freely first season, but perennial. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON PYGMAEUS—rh(3)8. A dainty miniature, with long-lasting blossoms of delicate lavender. Neat little foliage tufts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PENTSTEMON RUPICOLA—ry(2-3)5. A silvery-leaved evergreen, studded with bright flowers of pink, glowing rose, or brilliant ruby. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON SCOULERİ—erbh(2-3)20. Flowers like glorious and enormous lavender Snapdragons. Varies, but only from good, to better. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON SECUNDIFLORUS—ecbh(2-3)30. Magnificent cut-flower species, or decorative in the border. Great one-sided, long-lasting spikes of bloom above crispy foliage. Charmingly varied; from most delicate flesh tints, through rich pink and deep rose, to lilac, lavender and blue-purple. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON SPECTABILIS—ecbdy(3)36. Showy panicles, pure blue to rosy purple. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON VENUSTUS—rbdh(2)18. Many bushy stems, each with a terminal cluster of bright bloom, lavender, blue, purple or white. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON WHITEDI—Recommended species that I have not yet seen in flower. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 68A6—One pkt. each of the thirty-three Pentstemons, for \$4.25.

PENTSTEMON PEERLESS BLEND—If you want all above, and others, but care little about namings, try this. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

PEONY—See *Paeonia*.

***PERILLA FRUTESCENS LACINIATA**—eobk(9)36. Easy annual for brilliant and exotic foliage effects. Fringed, crisped, undulate leaves of wine-purple, but finished with bronze lustre. Pkt. 15c.

PERSIMMON—See *Diospyrus*.

PETALOSTEMON VILLOSUM—ecbndx(3)30. Graceful, fine-leaved wands, with long-lasting flower-heads of silky lavender. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

***PETUNIA AXILLARIS**—eobnk(8)30. It is at dusk, or on moon-lit nights, that white in the garden comes into its own; and when, as here, the snowy or tinted blossoms are dusk-fragrant, the effect is doubly delightful. Sow freely, for great banks of evening loveliness. Pkt. 15c.

***PHACELIA PARRYI**—eok(1-3)16. Gaudy flowers, blue to violet, in velvet intensity. Early, and good. Pkt. 10c.

***PHACELIA PURSHI**—econstx(2)15. Pretty little flowers, pale lilac to rose. Pkt. 10c.

PHACELIA SERICEA—ry(2)15. Lilac-lavender bells sit closely in tapered spikes, the far-extended stamens give a plume-like effect to the whole, this enhanced by the silvered feathery foliage. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

***PHASEOLUS AUREUS**—eob(9)18. There is a sort of trim grace about this, that I think makes it worth growing. The curious flowers, though, are too small, and too dully hued to be beautiful; the wings, buff-tinged olive; the standards, olive-tinged buff. Pkt. 10c.

PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDS—qk 10 ft. Mock Orange. White blossoms, gold-centered, always with delicious fragrance. Saved from fine named sorts. Pkt. 15c.

HARDY PHLOX HERE

For general beauty, long-abiding, and laid on in great color-splashes, Phlox, the flame-flower, stands alone.

Sow the seed in late autumn, and it will mostly germinate the next spring with quite weed-like ease; or if it must be spring-sown, then put in the refrigerator first.

PHLOX ADSURGENS—rstatty(2)10. The blossoms show exquisite blendings of pale soft pink and richest salmon rose. Evergreen. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX DIVARICATA—rbnsty(2)16. In May its flowers of royal blue-lavender form sheets of pure color. It carries a dainty fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

PHLOX LONGIFOLIA—rbsty(2)12. Clustered blossom-crowns of clearest pink. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX GLABERRIMA—rbmstatty(2-3)25. The softest of pinks, with silvery lavender overstrain, or rarely it varies to richest Phlox-purple. If its neighbors in the border be either yellows or lavenders, you will be delighted with the effect. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PHLOX PILOSA—rbny(2-3)20. A showy species with flowers of brilliant electric purple, that seems adaptable to almost any reasonable condition. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX WILD BLEND—Various native species in gorgeous mixture. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX PEERLESS HYBRIDS—ecby(3-4)40. Saved from a particularly fine series of border kinds, being mostly hybrids of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*. Color range covers all possible hardy Phlox hues. Sown in fall, will be in bloom within a year. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 69A6—One pkt. each of the seven above for \$1.10.

PHOENIX RECLINATA—ehtw. Attractive and easy Feather Palm for house culture. Four seeds, 20c.

PHOENIX ROEBELINI—htw. Considered finest of true Palms for house culture, excelling all others in elegance, grace and beauty. 3 seeds for 25c; 7 for 50c; 16 for \$1.00. **PHORMIUM TENAX**—htw. Sword-shaped leaves, often variegated, and tall panicles of red and yellow bloom. New Zealand. Pkt. 10c.

PHYLLOCACTUS HYBRIDS—htw. The freest blooming Cactus strain. Magnificent flowers in cream, pink, orange, scarlet, crimson, lavender and purple. Oddly compressed, flanged and margined plant stems. Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c.

PHYLLODOCE BREWERI—rash(2)10. A dainty, fragrant mountain heath with bright green needle-clad stems and brilliant flowers of purple-rose. Pkt. 20c.

PHYSOCARPUS OPULIFOLIUS—qh 10 ft. Nine-bark. Ornamental shrubs, hardiness iron-clad, with pretty white blossom clusters in June. Pkt. 10c.

PHYSOSTEGIA DIGITALIS—ecbx(3)60. Large blossoms of that cool lavender that has lost almost its last trace of pinkness, an exquisite amethystine shade. Within, though, they are shot with violet streaks. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA BLEND—rbh16. Each stem is topped with a wild cluster of twisted flask-shaped flowers, translucent amethyst to glowing purple richness; or sometimes the blossoms are starry, and carried in loose spikes. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTEUMA SCHEUCHZERI—erh(2-3)16. Flowers like fairy-flasks of vitreous azure, clustered closely in fluffy, shimmering balls of blueness. Pkt. 20c.

PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA—ebtdnh(2)120. Poke-berry. Tall hardy native for backgrounds or naturalizing. Particularly showy when long-loaded with purple berries. Sometimes cultivated for the young shoots, which are served like asparagus, or with vinegar. Please note, though, that neither roots nor berries are to be eaten, these portions of the plant being harmful. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

PICEA ABIES—See *Picea excelsa*.

PICEA ENGELMANNI—jk 150 ft. Silver Spruce. A pyramidal tree of singular beauty, often silvery. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PICEA EXCELSA—jk 150 ft. Norway Spruce. Particularly hardy and quick. Used for ornamental plantings, windbreaks, sheared hedges, and for commercial Christmas Tree plantations; this last, by the way, a mighty good idea for making waste land pay an eventual profit. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

PICEA GLAUCA—jk 70 ft. Canada Spruce. Dense, decorative pyramids. Hardy. Endures drought. Long-lived. Good windbreak or hedge. Silvery overcast to foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

PICEA PUNGENS—jk 125 ft. Colorado Blue Spruce. Always symmetrical, and particularly beautiful in specimen plantings. A good proportion should be of the desired steel blue; the rest silvery; all of them handsome. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

PIERIS MARIANA—qah(2-3)72. Flowers like giant bells of Lily of the Valley, but pink-tinged over waxy white. Splendid shrub. Give Rhododendron culture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

THE RUGGED PINES

There is a pleasant satisfaction in the sowing of tree seeds, and in watching over the tree-children as they grow into strength and beauty. It is a very tangible way of making dreams come true, and it doesn't take as long as one might think, either.

PINUS ARISTATA—jk. Handsome shrubby evergreen. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS CEMBRA—jk 70 ft. Swiss Stone Pine. Even when young, gives the effect of picturesque and rugged age. Edible nut-like seeds. Excellent hardy species. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 65c.

PINUS DENSIFLORA—jk 100 ft. Japanese Pine. Hardy and rapid species, with handsomely irregular branches. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS LAMBERTIANA—jk 220 ft. Giant Sugar Pine. Splendid tree of great eventual height. Bears enormous cones, up to twenty inches long. Nut-like seeds of particularly delicate flavor, highly esteemed. The nuts are prepared by toasting in a frying pan. The tree, too, is sometimes tapped for its sap, which congeals in the air to sugar-nuggets. John Muir is said to have termed it the best of sweets. This Pine seems hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PINUS MONTANA COMPACTA—qjk. A very good dwarf and shrubby species for lawn or foundation planting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS PONDEROSA—jk 200 ft. Magnificent species, with gnarled, twisted branches, and long fragrant needles. In maturity, there is no handsomer Pine than this. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS RESINOSA—jk 100 ft. Red or Norway Pine. Quick in growth. Fine ornamental or timber trees. Of greatest hardiness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

PINUS STROBOS—jk 100 ft. The noble White Pine. Finest of timber trees, and an excellent ornamental. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS—jk 75 ft. Scottish Pine, Riga strain. Important timber tree for reforestation, or for windbreaks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

OFFER 70A6—One pkt. each of the nine Pines for 85c.

PIPANTHUS NEPALENSIS—*cbh(3)75. Butterfly blossoms of mellow gold. Shrubby, south, but in north treat as root-hardy herbaceous perennial. Blooms freely on annual shoots. Pkt. 15c.

PITCHER PLANT—See *Sarracenia* and *Darlingtonia*.

PITTOSPORUM NIGRESCENS—qy 6 ft. Handsome New Zealand shrub with variegated leaves. Pkt. 15c.

PITTOSPORUM RALPHI—qy 10 ft. Recommended New Zealand shrub with purple flowers; downy silver foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS—jh 150 ft. Buttonwood. Most massive of American hardy trees. Silvery bark. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—jh 80 ft. Oriental Plane. A noble hardy tree. Excellent for street or shade. Disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

PLATYCODON NEW GIANT EARLY—*ecrbx(3-4)24. Immense flowers of blue violet like great bells spread to starry form. Pkt. 20c.

PODOPHYLLUM EMODI—bnmsty(1)20. Bronzy umbrella leaves with pale rose flowers beneath. Showy scarlet fruits, said to be edible. Pkt. 15c.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—rnsty(1)20. May Apple. Large and lovely flowers of soft ivory, orange-blossom scent, sway below great leaf umbrellas. Then lemon-like edible fruits. For rich open woods. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

POGONIA OPHIOGLOSSOIDES—rnamzh(1)24. A hardy Orchid with crested crimson pink flowers, raspberry scented. A lovely thing. Pkt. 20c.

POGONIA VERTICILLATA—rnamzh(1)24. Here the blossoms have a most curious spidery formation with their whirling purple arms. Pkt. 20c.

POINSETTIA—htw. *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, the True Christmas Poinsettia. Gorgeous in full glory of vivid live-coal flower-bracts; a splendid house plant. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 seeds for \$1.00.

***POLANISIA TRACHYSPERMA**—eodk(3-4)36. Spider Flower. Great heads of airy, spidery blossoms, white with faintest lilac suffusion. Pkt. 10c.

POLEMONIUM or JACOB'S LADDER

Daintily flowered, exquisitely formed Phlox cousins of full winter-hardiness and permanence.

POLEMONIUM CARNEUM—erbcth(2-3)20. Lovely sprays of wide bells that may be apricot-tinted cream, salmon pink, or even cherry rose; a sort of afterglow blending that is most charming. Luxuriant foliage of fern effect. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

POLEMONIUM COERULEUM ALBUM—erbcth(2-3)15. Greek Valerian. A name that leads to beauty; the many-bellied sprays filled with blossoms of a translucent whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

POLEMONIUM CONFERTUM EXIMUM—rbh(2-3)9. Wide saucer-bells of brown-centered blue-sky vividness, in close cluster sprays. Musk fragrant. True alpine. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM OCCIDENTALE—ebsth(2-3)30. Showy, honey-scented flowers of blue-lavender, spray out on arching stems. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS—rbh(3)12. Leafy stems that carry loose blossom showers of pendant sapphirine blueness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

POLEMONIUM RICHARDSONI—rh(2-3)12. Flower sprays of china blue. A good-natured, hearty plant that you will like. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 71A-6—One pkt. each of the Polemoniums for 85c.

POLYGALA BREVIFOLIA—omay(8)6. Clover-like clusters of mauve crimson. Long blooming. Pretty in the damp rockery. Pkt. 15c.

***POLYGALA LUTEA**—ornmay(8)12. Orange Brilliant. Thick soft clusters of vivid orange, fairly radiate waves of shimmery color. A long-blooming delight through the summer months. Pkt. 15c.

POLYGALA POLYGAMA — rndh(2-3)15. Long crimson clusters. A rare beauty. Pkt. 15c.

POLYGONATUM COMMUTATUM — bnsty(1)60. Solomon's Seal. Arching wands hung with creamy bells; later dangling purple berries. Particularly good among ferns. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***POLYGONELLA ARTICULATA** — eocndk(4)24. Myriads of tiny white blossoms, that age to rose, are carried airyly on leafless stems. For mixing with cut flowers, or as an everlasting. Pkt. 10c.

POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM — vh 25 ft. Pink Lace Vine. Glossy draperies, with lacy flower sprays of palest pink. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES — rnsh. Hardy fern for dry shade. Deeply evergreen polished fronds. Handsome. Much used for cutting. See also Ferns. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

PONTEDARIA CORDATA — cnmh(3-4)50. Showy hardy aquatic, with tall spikes of beautiful blue blossoms, long-lasting when cut. It must root in mud, with water above. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

POPPY — See Papaver.

POPPY MALLOW — See Callirhoe.

POTATO — See Solanum tuberosum.

POTENTILLA

Potentilla must have been made for dependable rock garden delight.

POTENTILLA ATROSANGUINEA — rbh(3-4)24. Silvery leafiness, starred with blood-red blossoms from midsummer till late autumn. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA BREWERI EXPANSA — eursth(2)6. Sprays of golden-gloss blossoms, splendidly showy, with flopping fern-frond foliage. Recommended. Pkt. 20c.

POTENTILLA NEPALENSIS MISS WILLMOTT — rh (3-4)10. Bright blossoms of a luscious rosiness nestle in tangles of silky foliage. Here is quaint loveliness for the rockery. Pkt. 20c.

POTENTILLA RUPESTRIS — ebnh(4)15. Autumn fountains of white flowers above bronze-toned foliage, that later becomes maroon. Pkt. 10c.

POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA — rdh(3) 4 to 12. Wine-leaf. Pretty spreading bushlets, starred with white blossoms. Autumn stains the foliage to a wine-red mat. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 72A6 — One pkt. each of the five, for 65c.

POTERIUM OBTUSATUM — cbsth(3)40. Lovely feathery flower-spikes of rosy pink. Pkt. 25c.

PRATIA ANGULATA — rmsth(2-3)8. Pretty blossoms of violet-touched white, above trailing undulate foliage; later, glossy purple berries. Pkt. 20c.

FOR PRIMROSE ADVENTURE

If you would glorify your garden with Primroses, give them coolness, a bare trifle of shade, and rich moist soil. Even the shallowest of depressions, a mere scooped basin an inch deep, that will gather more than its share of rain, may make all the difference between struggling survival and splendid fulfillment. No undrained sogginess, though.

Primula seed is sometimes a bit slow in germinating, but, with patience, rather sure. It may come in two weeks; it may take two months; it has even on occasion been known to take two years. Why it is thus temperamental has not been quite figured out. We only know that it is not safe to discard any sowing of it, for it is just about certain to germinate sooner or later.

PRIMULA BEESIANA — rcmsty(2)18. Blossoms of carmine with bright yellow eye. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA CHIONANTHA — ry(2)18. Storied umbels of fragrant white. Rare, and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA COCKBURNIANA — rcbm(2-3)24. A candelabra Primrose with powder-white stems and radiant blossoms, raspberry pink to autumn russet. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA DENTICULATA — rcb(1)18. Right handsome clustered blossoms, in variable degrees of lilac, mauve and purple. Rather easy. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA ELWESIANA — rmsty(1)15. Very large flowers of richest violet, deeply fringed. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA FAURIEI — rdy(1-2)6. A charming little gold-powdered Primrose for drier soils. Pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA FLORINDAE — rcbmy(3)36. Fragrant pendulous flowers of butter-yellow, from tall stems. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA JAPONICA — ecrbnmsty(2-3)24. Tiers of blossoms in widely varied and dainty colorings; always stalwartly beautiful. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA KINGI — ry(1)8. Splendid bells of satiny claret, above tufts of fat leaves. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA KISOANA — rsft(1)10. Wine-crimson trumpets, with soft downy foliage. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA LITTONIANA — rby(2)24. Soldiers of Thibet. Crimson-tipped stems carry splendid six-inch spikes of violet blue, in Hyacinth effect. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA MODESTA — rmsty(1-2)9. Loose heads of perfumed pink flowers, each with twinkling yellow eye; Gold-dusted leaves below. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA OBTUSIFOLIA — ry(1-2). Attractive blossoms that may be purple, violet or crimson velvet. Variable; indeed the name may cover a group of unsegregated species rather than a single one. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA PULVERULENTA — crbmsty(2-3)30. White-stemmed clusters of rich crimson bloom, or rarely rosy pink with golden eye. Showy, and not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA REINI — rssty(1)10. Loose sprays of clear pink blossoms, each centered with a radiant star of deep rose. A dainty woodlander. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA SIEBOLDI — ry(2)8. Giant flowers, often fringed, white, rose or purple. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA SUFFRUTESCENS — ry(2)8. Glossy leaves hide prostrate woody branches, with many flower-stems rising from their tips. The blossoms are large and fragrant, brilliant rose to crimson. Grows in granite crevices, 10,000 feet up on mountain peaks. Give light cool shade, or north exposure. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA VEITCHI — rssty(1-2)18. Whorl above whorl of lively purple flowers, each with golden eye. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA WATTI — ry(1)6. Blossom bells of fringed sapphire over leaves of silver shag. An alpine jewel. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 73A6 — One pkt. each of the 19 Primulas above, for \$3.15.

PRIMULA AVALON BLEND — Contains all the kinds here offered, blended with seeds of selected Irish Hybrid Primulas, and others. It will produce splendid bloom over a long season, in cream, terra-cotta, apricot, pink, rose, salmon, orange, scarlet, crimson, and purple. Pkt. 20c; sp. pkg. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

PROBOSCIDEA or MARTYNIA

Easy annuals with gorgeous orchid-like blossoms. Sow crowdedly in poor soil and you will have beauties. Be kind to them, and the foliage will outgrow the bloom. Moral, treat them roughly. Weird devil-claw pods.

***PROBOSCIDEA LOUISIANA** — eocbk(8)30. Loosely clustered blossoms of pale lilac, with golden bronze spots above. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

***PROBOSCIDEA JUSSIEUI ROSEA** — eocbk(8)30. Splendidly irregular blossoms that shade from pink-tinged ivory to richest rose, with burnished copper barrings. Huge downy leaves, sun-sparkling. Pkt. 15c.

***PROBOSCIDEA LUTEA** — eocbk(8)24. Close-spiked flowers of glossy gold, relieved by markings of cinnabar. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 73½A6 — One pkt. each of the three for 30c.

PROTEA GRANDICEPS — htw. Showy ever-blooming plant with great coral-rose cup-shaped flower heads, lined with silky down. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNELLA VULGARIS — erbh(8)25. Flowers of amethystine purple carried like jewels on cushion heads of flaky green. Attractive wildling. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS

Hardy trees and shrubs, variously valued for flowers and fruit. They need cold for starting.

PRUNUS BESSEYI — qjy70. Western Sand Cherry. Ornamental shrub-tree. Pretty white flowers; then sweet edible fruits between cherry and plum. Even young plants will bear. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

PRUNUS INCISA — qjy. Dwarf Japanese Cherry. No ornamental Cherry is more floriferous, the slender branches weighed down in spring with the burden of pink and white bloom. Of great hardiness. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNUS MELANOCARPA — qjy. White flower sprays in spring, followed by shining black fruits, from which, with apple added, a delicious tangy fruit-butter or jam, may be made. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PRUNUS SERRULATA — qjy 40 ft. Ornamental Cherry. The showiest and most variable of the Japanese Flowering Cherries, with blossoms from blush white through true pink, to deepest rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA — qjy. Nanking Cherry. Shrub-tree grown for the lovely pink and white blossoms, but it bears also, a goodly crop of rich-flavored, bright red fruits in July. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS TRILOBA — qjy. Flowering Almond. Shrubby tree. Flowers of soft pink in uttermost spring profusion, line each twig and branch. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

OFFER 73½A6 — One pkt. each of the six for 55c.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI GLAUCA — jk 200 ft. Douglas Fir. Compact whorled pyramids with silvered foliage. Valued as an ornamental or as a giant timber tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA—jk 25 ft. Hop Tree. White flowers and ornamental foliage of glossy green. Pkt. 10c. **PUSCHKINIA LIBANOTICA ALBA** — urzy(1)8. The pure white Lebanon Squill. Early flowering. Hardy bulb. Pkt. 20c.

PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI—qy 15 ft. Fire Thorn. Corymbs of pretty white flowers, with all-winter fruits of most intense orange-scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM—See Chrysanthemum.

PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA—rstay(1)10. Bloom spires hung with pink-tinted waxen cups, delicately scented. Pkt. 15c.

PYXIDANTHERA BARBULATA — rstay(1)2. Little Pixie. Tufted mossy mats, emerald, russet or bronze according to sun and season. The blossoms are pink in the bud, but open pearl white, and so profusely, and stud the moss so closely, that they hide all else. Pkt. 20c.

RANUNCULUS or BUTTERCUP

Not all the Buttercups are yellow, but they are all beautiful.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS IMPERIAL — ufcbh(htw) 24. Wonderful strain of the Persian Ranunculus, with mostly fully double flowers, in varied chrome-yellow, buff, orang, rose and scarlet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS—ecnh(1-2)16. True Buttercup. Large blossoms of glistening yellow on branching plants with decoratively slashed leaves. It is this that fills the meadows with gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

RANUNCULUS FASICULARIS — erndsty(1)8. Hillside Buttercup. Little cups of burnished gold in earliest spring, above foliage of silvery, silky grayness. Pkt. 10c.

RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS — rndh(1)4. A very early, dwarf Buttercup, with flowers so short-stemmed and flattened that the very earth seems sprinkled with big gold coins, but *this* gold is not yet contraband. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS LYALLI — rcmh(2)20. Mountain Lily. Big white flower cups, centered with golden anther-tassels, carried well above the glossy leaves. New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 74A6—One pkt. each of the five for 60c.

RAOULIA EXIMIA—rbndh(3)16. Vegetable Sheep. A remarkable New Zealand plant, resembling, at a little distance, the woolly mound that might be a resting sheep. Really it is a closely tufted shrub, bearing multitudes of white daisies packed so tightly that the sheep illusion is quite explainable. Pkt. 20c.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICA—qy 12 ft. Rather handsome hardy plants for strong hedges. Black fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

RHEUM ACUMINATUM—ebh(3)36. Panicles of bright rose purple flowers, above large and heart-shaped basal leaves. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.

RHEUM NOBILE—ebh(3)60. Stately yellow-thatched spires tower over luxuriant foliage. For backgrounds or vivid accents. Hardy. Stalks are edible. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

RHEUM PALMATUM RUBRUM—ebh(3)70. Great undulate leaves, and tall panicles of showy crimson bloom. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

RHEXIA MARIANA—erbnmh(4)20. Big blossoms of silvery rose-pink, exquisite individually; and in mass plantings, of most ingratiating beauty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA—eurbnmh(3-4)18. Here is vivid brilliance for weeks on end, a glorious encarmined purple, each four-petaled blossom set with gold-laden anthers. It is hardy and will thrive robustly in any good garden soil. Sometimes, too, it is used as a pot plant. You will not regret a sowing of it (Farrer notwithstanding). Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

ADDITIONAL SEED OFFERINGS

Climates and seasons the world around differ to such a degree that seeds are always ripening somewhere. There is scarcely a day of the year but that one or more lots of seed come in from some distant land. Those arriving after the general catalog is made up, are listed separately under the heading "New Seed Treasures," at the back of the catalog. Be sure to look there, too. You may find the very kind you have been wanting.

RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendron, the Rose Tree of the Ancient Greeks, like good wine "needs no bush." Just a word, though, to emphasize the family need for acid soil, for with practical unanimity the Rhododendrons are lime-haters. Sour the soil about them by adding leaf mould, peat, old sawdust, or that low-priced chemical, aluminum sulphate, and you will have no trouble with them. qesty.

RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM—This is one of the few tree Rhododendrons, growing eventually, in its Himalayan homeland, to a height of seventy feet. Big blossoms of brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM—Bells of enamel whiteness, spotted contrastingly with deep crimson. Rare, hardy, beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM—Large flowers of carmine purple. Six feet. Gcd. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE — Big clustred blossoms in cool, translucent lavender. Massachusetts hardy. Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHUM — Clear yellow bells on evergreen plants to three feet. Pkt. 20c.

RHODODENDRON FERRUGINEUM—Rose of the Alps. Delightful carmine bloom-clusters in early summer. Hardy evergreen. Three feet. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON KEISKEI — A low-spreading evergreen with primrose yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM—A giant, growing to thirty-five feet, and hardy to Quebec. Showy blossoms of rosy carnelian, but sometimes white or violet. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON MICRANTHUM—Pure white. Even small plants will bloom. Hardy. Eight feet. Pkt. 25c.

RHODODENDRON WASHINGTONIANUM — The deep rose blossoms, in undulate bell form, are marked with golden brown. To ten feet. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 75A6—One pkt. each of the ten Rhododendrons, for \$1.60.

RHODODENDRON BLEND—In addition to all of the species here listed, and many others, the blend includes seeds of splendid hybrid varieties, collected in English gardens. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular retail packets, *all one kind*, will be supplied those wishing to make bigger sowings, according to this scale: Pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c; pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four of the smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in any one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

RHODOOTHAMNUS CHAMAECISTUS — rh(2)12. An exquisite evergreen shrub. In May, there are marvelous pure pink flowers of quite unsurpassable loveliness. From the Dolomite Alps, and hardy, but naturally yearns for lime. Give Rhododendron culture otherwise. Pkt. 25c.

RIVINA HUMILIS—htw. Rouge Plant. Pretty rose and white blossoms, followed by sprays of brilliant rouge-red berries. A cheery window plant. Pkt. 20c.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA — jk 80 ft. Black Locust. Sturdy timber and ornamental tree. Makes good posts. Also recommended for planting on slopes to prevent erosion, the net of fibrous roots holding the soil. A legume, and restores nitrogen. Sprays of sweet-scented creamy bloom in May and June. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

ROBINIA VISCOSA — jk 40 ft. Ornamental tree with clustered "sweetpea" blossoms in late spring, pure pink, with touch of yellow. Pkt. 15c.

ROCK SPRAY—qh 10 ft. Holodiscus discolor. Swaying branches that carry drooping panicles of ivory-tinted fragrant laciness. Pkt. 15c.

RODGERSIA PODOPHYLLA — bmh(3)50. Immense bronzed, burnished leaves, with fluffy plumes of cream-colored bloom. Wonder pool-side plant. Pkt. 15c.

ROMANZOFFIA SITCHENSIS — rmsh(2-3)8. Mist Maiden. A delight in any rockery, green as an emerald after months of winter weather. Sprays of creamy stars. Pkt. 15c.

ROMANZOFFIA UNALASCHKENSIS — rmsh(2-3)10. More robust, with showers of white, gracefully swaying blossoms. A charmer. Pkt. 15c.

ROMNEYA COULTERI — (q)bdzy(2-3)96. Matilija or Shrub Poppy. Great blossoms of purest whiteness and silken crepe-like texture, to eight inches across, above tangles of blue-powdered leaves and gray-green stems. Magnificently beautiful. Hardy to Philadelphia. May be grown much further north if given sheltered position and mulching. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ROMULEA

Quick bulbs of highest merit for pot culture, blooming often within ten months from seed. Jewel-like flowers open repeatedly for many weeks. htw(7)12 (except sabulosa).

ROMULEA HARTUNGI—New species from the Canary Islands just brought into cultivation. Dwarf. Particularly quick. Pretty lavender flowers in profusion. Pkt. 20c.

ROMULEA ROSEA—Rosy lilac blossoms, ringed black within the cup, but with golden anthers. Dwarf. Desirable. Pkt. 20c.

ROMULEA SPECIES—From the Cape of Good Hope. Not yet definitely identified. Cinnabar red, with tawny buff reverse. Pkt. 25c.

ROMULEA SABULOSA—Rare species, with particularly large flowers, brilliant shining red with yellow markings within. Tallest of the Romuleas, three feet or more. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 76A6—One pkt. each of above four, for 80c.

ROMULEA BLEND—The various colors in mixture. Includes white. Pkt. 20c.

THE ROSES

No need to paint the rose, surely not the garden roses; but a word may be in order for those that have not yet awakened to the delicate charm and varied uses of the wild or species roses. They will add brightness to the border, the taller kinds for backgrounds, or they may be used for edgings, or in the mixed shrubbery planting. Certain of them will sprawl, gloriously wreathed in bloom, later with vivid autumn leaf-tints, in the rockery. And of course they may be naturalized; and all Roses cut well. Sow seeds as directed under "y" key on page one, and you will find them rather easy.

ROSA ALPINA—A most handsome low-growing Rose from mountain heights, with dainty pink to crimson flowers. Two to three feet, not too large for the rockery. Pkt. 20c.

THE BABY ROSE—Multitudes of tiny roses in varied lovely colorings, single to fully double. Long blooming. Very dwarf. Quick from seed. Recommended for edgings, bedding or the rockery. Makes a wonderful window pot plant, too. Pkt. 20c.

THE BURNET ROSE—Will thrive in poor soil. Pretty blossoms, single to double, in white, cream, primrose, buff and even butter-yellow, or sometimes pink and rose. Tiny leaflets and diffuse twigs, giving fern-spray effect to foliage. Seedlings vary from 12 to 40 inches in height. Try the dwarfer in the rockery; the taller will do nicely in the border, or to build a low hedge. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA BLANDA—A charming Wild Rose, with big single blossoms of purest pink, followed by winter-showy scarlet fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ROSA CAROLINA—Bright pink flowers on five-foot plants. Glossy fruits. Likes moisture. Pkt. 10c.

ROSA DAVURICA—Cinnamon-scented single flowers in attractive shades of red. Pkt. 10c.

ROSA FOLIOLA—A delightful little rose that will fit the rock garden, sixteen inches its highest ambition. Usually the dainty single blossoms are snowy white, with golden stamens, but sometimes they will show blush-pink tintings. Pkt. 15c.

GARDEN ROSES—Seeds saved from choicer named varieties, chiefly Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual. White, red, crimson, rose, pink, salmon, orange, copper, tawny apricot and yellow, all should by the law of averages be there, if you make large enough sowing. This blend will produce some fine doubles, remainder being single or semi-double. Some plants may flower first year; about all by the second. Pkt. 20c; special pkg. 50c.

ROSE HYBRID PERPETUAL—Some may prefer the classes separately. The color spread is from palest blush, through all the shades of pink, rose, red, and crimson, to maroon; pure white, of course, in addition. The Hybrid Perpetuals are of extreme winter hardiness, strong growing and vigorous. Pkt. 20c.

ROSE HYBRID TEA—Here we have yellow, with all its variations and gradations into creaminess and tawniness, or into tones of apricot, salmon, orange and copper; but white, pink, rose and red are with us as well. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA HUGONIS—Handsome arching shrub, each branch a wreath of glorious soft yellow in late spring. Excellent hedge or screen. Pkt. 15c.

ROSE LEMON PILLAR—A climber, with large single flowers of soft lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA MOYESI—A gorgeous shrub, with flowers of ruby-crimson, followed by glossy pendant fruits of "sealing-wax" red. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA MULTIFLORA—Pretty little blossoms carried in big sprays; white usually, but sometimes pink, rose or red. It may be an arching shrub, or often will show trailing or climbing habit. Particularly good for planting on banks. Also used as an under-stock. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ROSA NITIDA—Splendid rose for the larger rockery. Stems hidden with crimson bristles, bear blossoms of bright pink, rose or red. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA POLYANTHA FL. PL.—See The Baby Rose.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA—Sweet-Briar or Eglantine. Large single flowers of clearest pink. Tall growing, with spicily scented foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA—The scarlet-painted foliage from early until late, makes the whole shrub into one great all-summer bouquet. Pink blossoms in season. Six feet. Likes light shade. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA RUGOSA—Splendid shrub for hedges or screens. Bears, more or less all summer, big single flowers in white, pink or rosy red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

ROSA SERICEA—Rare Wild Rose from oriental mountains. Silky leaflets; white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA SETIGERA—Prairie Queen. Vigorous and attractive climber, with big single flowers in July, deep pink or pure white. Pkt. 10c.

ROSA SPINOSISSIMA—See The Burnet Rose.

ROSE SWEET BRIAR HYBRIDS—Saved from ten named varieties of the dainty and sweet Hybrid Briar Roses. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA VIRGINIANA—Shining leaves and rich pink flowers in summer, maroon stems and red fruits in winter. Excellent ornamental shrub. Pkt. 10c.

ROSA WICHURIANA—For carpeting a bank with glossy emerald, nothing excels the trailing Memorial Rose, its foliage, nearly evergreen, studded in summer with sprays of silken white blossoms. It can be trained, too, to hide a pillar or drape a fence. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

OFFER 77A6—One pkt. each of the 23 described Roses, for \$3.00.

WILD ROSE BLEND—A mixture of many delightful kinds. Make plentiful sowings for informal grace and cheerful color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

If you are trying to select kinds suitable for some particular use or place, please refer to the classified "Finding Lists" at the back of the catalog.

ROSCOEIA CAUTLIOIDES—ufrsth(2-3)18. Blossoms of crumpled silken loveliness, the weird grace of the Orchid with the shell-daintiness of the Gladiolus. The color is luminous citron. Pkt. 25c.

RUBUS DELICIOSUS—cgy(2)50. In June, arching branches loaded with big white blossoms, yellow tasseled as to stamens. Splendid cut-flower. Thornless. A fit shrub at all times for the choicest company. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

RUDBECKIA—See also Echinacea.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA—ecbnx(3-4)36. Black-eyed Susan. Showy flowers of brilliant golden orange, the centers chocolate brown. Effective in border, naturalizes with facile but controllable readiness, and cuts splendidly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA AVALON SELECTION—In this strain the form of the flower is more star-like, but full size has been held, if not increased. The blossoms, many of them, show shadings and bandings of red mahogany, or they may be simply powdered with ruddy brown over soft yellow. Others will be of full yellowness on the face, but deeply tinged with autumn in reverse. Some of the seedlings, quite naturally, will revert to the deep orange-gold of the type, but even of these there will be many banded at the petal base with tints of pale lemon or shades of deep ochre. Supply still limited. Pkt. 25c.

RUDBECKIA LACINIATA—ecbnx(3-4)60. Wild Golden Glow. Pretty single flowers of soft yellow. Recommended for naturalizing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

RUELLIA CILIOSA—erdh(2-3)15. Few flowers bloom more continuously than this. It starts in June, and lasts till September is done, each day giving a new display of the long tubed silky lavender blossoms, flaring to Petunia form. It is fully winter-hardy, worships the sun, and thrives in drought. No pampering needed. Pkt. 20c.

RUELLIA TUBEROSA—eufbh(htw)(8)30. Attractive blossoms of violet, long-tubed and widely open. For the border, if well mulched in winter, or an effective, long-blooming house plant. Pkt. 20c.

RUMEX FLEXUOSUS—erbdh(9)10. Attractive low-growing hardy perennial, with massed foliage always a burnished coppery red. Pkt. 15c.

RUMEX PATIENTA—eh(9)50. Herb Patience. Valued for the new crispy leaves in spring, these having a pleasing flavor when cooked. Leaves can be cut rather continuously for at least a month, and being of complete hardness, will re-appear year after year. Best flavored, heaviest yielding and earliest of spring greens. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

RUMEX VENOSUS—eucbdsth(3)25. Much worth growing for the long-enduring and spectacular seed-spikes, the flowers being without significance. The pods are translucent and flaky, of most delicate carmine-stranded and rose-flushed silveriness, and carried on great spikes in loose open showers. Highly decorative in border, or as strawflowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

***SABATIA ANGULARIS**—ocrnh(3-4)25. Blossoms of exquisite loveliness, five-petaled and sometimes two inches across, in color the very clearest and brightest of true pinks. A single plant is a veritable bouquet, for a hundred perfumed flowers open at once is not unusual. At its best, of quite arresting beauty, and certainly worth the bit of extra care and patience that may be needed to bring it on from seed. Pkt. 15c.

***SABATIA PANICULATA**—ocnamy(3)30. Open cymes of pure white blossoms. For moist meadows. Pkt. 20c.

***SABATIA STELLARIS**—ocrnmy(3-4)12. Sea Star, or Rose of Plymouth. Blossoms of purest pink, but with lemon inner star, carmine edged. Delightful. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

SAGITTARIA MIXED—cnmh(3-4)25. Arrowhead. Attractive wax-white flowers with yellow anthers. Arrowhead foliage. Excellent hardy water or mud plant. The starchy tubers, boiled or roasted, were used as food by the Indians. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

SALIX RETUSA—rgh(2)4. Creeping Alpine Willow. Wide carpets of little shining leaves, the whole gold-powdered in late spring by the infinitely tiny yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

SALPINGOSTYLIS COELESTINA—uftx(2-3)16. The long-lost Celestial Ixia of Bartram, but recently rediscovered. Rather large flowers of royal blue-purple, without markings. Pkt. 25c.

SALVIA or ORNAMENTAL SAGE

A group of easily handled and decidedly decorative plants, both annual and perennial.

SALVIA ARGENTEA—eotrbdk(3-4)35. I recommend this for annual growing, just to have the great glorious leaf-rosettes. The leaves are indented from below, as thin metal might be hammered into patterns, but above they are covered with cobwebby down of drawn silver. In morning, gleaming dewdrops are caught in the tangle. The second season the silvered mantling disappears, but there is compensation in the attractive spikes of rosy, creamy or pale violet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA BALLOTAEFLORA—ebndk(3). Rather pretty violet flowers. Shows possibilities for further development. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA BRACTEATA—*erbndk(3-4)20. Spikes of filmy lavender flowers, aromatically and sweetly fragrant. A very pleasant plant, and permanent. Pkt. 15c.

***SALVIA CARDUACEA**—eobk(3)18. The whole plant is silvered with down. The flowerheads are tangled silky gossamer, from which peer out the daintiest of wavy-edged sky-blue blossoms. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***SALVIA COCCINEA**—eocbdk(3-4)36. Those who need *Salvia splendens'* crashing color impact, will likely find little to please in the gentler beauty of *Salvia coccinea*. Still there is a radiant quality in its coral-tinged scarlet, that will appeal to many. Pkt. 15c.

***SALVIA COLUMBARIAE**—eok. Chia. There are crowded beads of little blue flowers, but the plant interests us chiefly for its food possibilities. The seeds, which are yielded profusely, were parched and ground by the Indians, the dry meal being eaten with honey, or mixed with water as a gruel. Sometimes corn or acorn meal was added, and a sort of bread baked from the blend. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SALVIA NUTANS—ebk(3)30. Long nodding racemes of violet blossoms, the individual bloom small, but the effect, surprisingly good. Pkt. 15c.

SALVIA PRATENSIS TENOREI—*ecbdh(3-5)30. Graceful spikes of rich violet-indigo blossoms, each purple-bracted. Showy. Red-marbled foliage. Pkt. 15c.

***SALVIA SPLENDENS MAROON PRINCE**—eocbk(3-4)25. It has been termed mulberry, maroon, plum; but in reality it has just that depth of velvety richness that a blending of the three might show. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 78A6—One pkt. each of the nine *Salvias*, for \$1.10.

SAMBUCUS—See Elderberry.

SANDERSONIA AURANTIACA — vuftk(utw)(3)50. A rarer cousin of Gloriosa, with same uses and needs. Widely bell-shaped flowers of wonderfully brilliant orange. Pkt. 25c.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS—rnmsty(1)10. Glory of spring woodlands, with chalices of spotless white, contrasting with the golden center-tassel. Called Bloodroot from the red sap, which the Indians used for war paint. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SANGUISORBA CANADENSIS—bnmh(4)72. In late summer, long, fluffy creamy bloom-spikes above oddly pinnate foliage. Effective in meadow or stream-edge plantings. Pkt. 15c.

SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS — ersth(3)8. Showers of stars, a deep warm rose, above spreading, trailing branches. Good, Pkt. 10c.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS — ecnbx(3-4)24. Bouncing Bet. Pale pink flowers with spicy perfume, are carried for many weeks. Recommended for easy and profuse naturalizing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS DOUBLE WHITE—ecbx(3-4)24. The blossoms are well-doubled, pure white, and carry for a long season. A Bouncing Bet worthy of any border. Pkt. 15c.

SARCODES SANGUINEA—ny 25. Snow Plant, called so because it often appears before old snow banks have melted, but there is nothing snowy in its translucent fiery scarlet hue; all glowing redness, stem and blossom alike. The flowers are like Hyacinth bells, but actually it is a lazy, chlorophyll-lacking Heath-cousin. Try it only under Pine trees, where old needle-litter has made a humus carpet. Pkt. 20c.

SAROTHRA GENTIANOIDES—rnmh(3-4)12. A daintiness of little stars of orange-gold set on a tangle of excessive slender branchiness. This lasts for about two summer months, then for as long in autumn the place of each tiny blossom is taken by an as-showy glossy scarlet seed-nod. Only the slightest of foliage. A plant of overlooked effectiveness. Pkt. 15c.

Usually I am able to fill orders in full as given, but sometimes a kind is in short supply, and becomes sold out. I suggest, therefore, that a few kinds be added as alternates, in making up orders.

SARRACENIA or PITCHER PLANT

The leaves are hollow water-filled pitchers, strangely marked, while above them on sturdy stems are bowing flowers of decidedly a decorativeness, but so oddly made that one can see almost anything in their form. They have been compared to watches, side-saddles, and other objects as diverse. One might call them a cross of a Chinese Pagoda and an umbrella, and not be beyond the limit of their own bizarreness. The leaf-pitchers at the base are not merely fantastic; they are cunningly made insect traps; for this plant is as carnivorous as we who look upon it. All the Sarracenia make excellent house plants, thriving in a sunny window. The pots in which they are planted should be filled with sandy muck, and set in a saucer of water. Not particularly difficult from seed if kept always on the moist side. They may be grown outside, too, in bog garden, wet meadow, or by a pool. Of the four listed Sarracenia, *S. purpurea* is winter-hardy outside anywhere from Labrador to Florida, being most adaptable. *S. flava* is of reasonable hardiness north, if in a not too exposed position, but *S. rubra* and *S. minor* should be tried outside only from Virginia south. Sow seed any time of year inside, or *S. purpurea* outside in spring.

SARRACENIA FLAVA—Long trumpets, to two feet, buff, veined with red. Flowers five inches across, of clear lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA MINOR—Flaring green trumpets, white spotted and red streaked. Flowers of rich ivory to pale yellow. Just a nice size for pots. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA—Oddly keeled green pitchers, vividly veined with red. The flower is madder purple, or sometimes maroon. This and *S. flava* will tolerate some dryness, and may be grown in ordinary garden by planting them in a scraped depression an inch or two below the general level, just enough to catch more than its share of rain; or failing this, to absorb a good hose-soaking now and then. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA RUBRA—Slender winged pitchers to 18 inches, pale green, netted with deepest purple. The flower is crimson, on the rich tyrian order. Most graceful of Pitcher Plants. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 79A6—One pkt. each of above for 70c.

SAURURUS CERNUA — nmh(3)20. Fluffy spikes of creamy perfumed bloom. Few flowers are more richly fragrant. Bog garden. Pkt. 15c.

SAXIFRAGA

This name shelters diversities; great beauties, stately in pride of towering multitudinous bloom; daintier waifs, peering from rock-clefts, with blossoms exquisite in rare detail of form and tinting; spreading emerald moss-mats, flower-studded; crystal-beaded leaf rosettes with star-sprays above; or those that overpower in sheer architectural decorativeness of carved and arching foliage mass.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOON—rlth(2-3)16. Thick leaves, broadened with sparkling, mineral encrustation. The blossoms are creamy, pale yellow, or rose. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA COTYLEDON—rbhl(2)20. Plume Silver. Bronze-shaded leaves, beaded with silvery sparklets. Towering panicles of charming white blossoms, sometimes with pink suffusion. Pkt. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA MERTENSIANA — rmsth(2)15. Close panicles of white stars above rosettes of refreshing green. Bears stem bulbils. Pkt. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA MOSSY—rbh(2-3)6. Here the leaves are tufted to mossy cushions. Starry flowers in white, cream, pink, rose or crimson. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA PELTATA—bnmh(1)36. Largest of Saxifragas, with pink-and-white blossoms high over jungles of shield-shaped leaves, a foot across, and on two-foot stems. Superb species for bold effects. Pkt. 25c.

SAXIFRAGA PURPURASCENS — rmh(2)12. Glossy leaves, purple-shaded, with metallic burnish. Flowers of a brilliant, rich, rose-mulberry. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA VIRGINIENSIS — resth(1)15. A dainty treasure of earliest spring. Exquisite star-sprays of cream-white by mid-April. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 80A6—One pkt. each of 7 above for \$1.35.

SAXIFRAGA PEERLESS BLEND—This appealing flower in mixture of wide variety; many delightful kinds beyond those described. Pkt. 15c.

***SCABIOSA BLUE COCKADE**—eocbx(3-5)36. Marvelous new giant, with flowers of a clearer blue than any before, a shade between the turquoise of summer sky and the rich depth of ultramarine. Pkt. 15c.

***SCABIOSA LOVELINESS**—eocbx(3-5)36. Splendid large flowers of pure salmon pink; and fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA PEERLESS — erbh(3-5)24. Giant flowers in white and in shades of lavender, mauve, blue, and violet. Pkt. 15c.

SCARBOROUGH LILY—See Vallota.

SCHIZOCODON SOLDANELLOIDES — rstat(2)9. Mountain Mirror. Wide and nodding shell-pink bells, crimson-lined, and fluffily fringed. A glorious woodlander. Pkt. 25c.

SCHIZOSTYLIS COCCINEA — echtw(6)30. Kaffir Lily. Spikes of brilliant carmine. Usually grown as a pot plant, but almost hardy. Pkt. 20c.

SCHWALBEA AMERICANA—rbnmh(2-3)18. Spikes of downy blossoms, lemon and purple. An exceeding rarity. Recommended for trial. Pkt. 20c.

IN SPRING, THE SCILLA

Pleasant, faithful bulb-flowers of the spring. All are of full hardiness, save Scilla peruviana, which needs protection, and is, in any case, likely to give greatest joy as a pot plant.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA—urbczy(1-2)18. Spanish Bluebell. Shades of blue, with white, pink, and rose. Bell-shaped blooms in loose, graceful spikes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 50c.

SCILLA ITALICA—urbczy(1)16. Italian Bluebell. Racemes of pale blue flowers, very pretty, and carrying the breath of Lilacs in their fragrance. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

SCILLA NUTANS—erbcnstz(1)18. English Bluebell. For naturalizing beneath trees. Blue, white and rose in mixture. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SCILLA PERUVIANA—eufry(htw)(1)15. Jacinth. Starry blossoms of sky-blue, sometimes fifty to one hundred of them in a single wide-spread, but closely packed, cluster. Spectacular. Quicker from seed than other Scillas. A delightful house plant. Pkt. 20c.

SCILLA SIBIRICA — crnstz(1)10. Siberian Bluebell. Daintiest and hardest. Of a vivid and distinctive coerulean indigo. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

OFFER 81A6—One pkt. each of the Scillas for 65c.

SCIRPUS ERIOPHORUM — cbnmh(9)60. Giant Wool Grass. Ornamental rush, topped with great nodding clusters of soft tawny wool. Pkt. 10c.

SCORIZONERA ROSEA—erbbltx(2)18. Pretty flowers of soft clear pink, dandelion-like. Pkt. 15c.

SCOTTISH HEATHER—qcbnd(h)y(3)30. Calluna vulgaris. A home-like evergreen shrub, as hardy and adaptable here as on the sunny heaths of its native Scotland. The rosy flowers are carried in erect racemes. Heather thrives on dry banks in full sun, but will also tolerate light shade. Cut branches dry well for winter bouquets. Seed in chaff. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SCUTELLARIA ALPINA—erx(3)10. Like a glorified and spreading Prunella, but larger blossoms of deep violet, cream or rose. Pkt. 15c.

SCUTELLARIA BAICALENSIS—#erx(3-4)15. One-sided spikes of big blossoms that are mighty close to sky-blue. A quick perennial of real beauty, that I can most heartily recommend. Blossoms first year in annual fashion, but endures. This is Coelestina variety. Pkt. 15c.

SCUTELLARIA INTEGRIFOLIA—ebnmx(3)20. Spikes of handsome blue-hooded flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SCUTELLARIA VERSICOLOR—rnmh(3)20. Large violet flowers. Very good. Pkt. 10c.

THE SEDUMS

These are the very type of desirable and hardy succulents; in color and form of thick, brittle foliage almost as diversified as the Cacti. Like Cactus, too, they are interesting always, not just when in flower, though when sheeted in starry bloom there can be no doubt but that the charm is enhanced. Mostly, they are of easiest possible culture.

SEDUM ACRE ELEGANS—erph(3)3. Silvered succulent green. Tiny golden blossoms. Poor soil. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM ANGLICUM—erh(3)3. Mats of flat blue-green. Little stars above, white or peach-tinted. Bulb cover. Pkt. 15c.

***SEDUM CAERULEUM**—eorgpk(3-4)2. Annual. Lovely minute blue stars all summer. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM KAMTSCHATICUM—erbh(3)10. Orange Crown. Thick ovate leaves of shining green. Rather large flowers of brilliant golden orange, in big, close clusters, hollow-crowned. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM PILOSUM—erh(2)3. Loveliest of Sedums, with fat rosettes that simulate Sempervivum. In June there are flower-stems set with crispy foliage in close imbrication, and bearing dome-clusters of delectable waxy-pink bells, up-facing. Has biennial tendencies, but self-renews through natural seedage, so this is no drawback. Pkt. 25c.

***SEDUM PULCHELLUM**—eormlt(2)4. A pretty annual with brittle leaves of pale green, tinged in autumn with mahogany. Soft pink blossoms, particularly starry, in loosely arching sprays. Sow seeds of this in late autumn or early spring. Pkt. 10c.

SEDUM SPECTABILE—ebh(4)18. Showy Sedum. Many fat stems, set with big, notched leaves, all dusted with blue-tinted silver. Then come long-lasting blossom clusters of great size; pale rose usually, but there may be anything from softest pink to brilliant rosy carmine. It attracts butterflies. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM STOLONIFERUM—ergh(3)6. Excellent trailer. Foliage of emerald richness in summer; bronze tones when winter comes. This is var. coccineum, with blossoms of rosy crimson. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM TERNATUM — ergsh(1-2)6. Whorls of fat spoonish leaves, that would like to be evergreen. In May, blossoms snowy and stellate. For shady rockery, or as woodland ground-cover. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 82A6—One pkt. each of above Sedums for \$1.25.

SEDMUS MIXED—You will get wide variety here, many unusual species aside from those offered separately. Pkt. 15c.

SEMPERVIVUM HYBRIDUM PURPLE BEAUTY—erdh(3). Thick succulent rosettes of richest purple with rosy reflections. Holds its color through the year. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

SEMPERVIVUM BLEND—erbsth(3). Short thick leaves in compact rosettes, often red-tinged. In the spider-web form, the entire plant, seems knit with silvery gossamer filaments. Oddly thatched stalks carry attractive flowers, usually in yellow, buff, or tawny red. Seed chaffy, being fine and hard to clean, but saved from a large and most variable collection. Pkt. 15c.

***SENECIO ARENARIUS** — corbdx(3-5)18. Called the Annual Cineraria, and it is a close relative of the florists' Cineraria, and very like it in effect. The blossoms are in vivid rose, lilac, lavender, violet and purple, and it blooms for many months. Of easiest possible culture if given full sun and best of drainage. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO BALSAMITAE — endh(2)25. Balsam Daisy. Clustered flowers of bright yellow, above foliage rather woolly and aromatic. Pkt. 10c.

SENECIO CANUS—erndh(2)9. Tufted mats of spoon-shaped leaves, frosted with down. In May, hundreds of little yellow daisies. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO JACOBEA GIANT LAVENDER—cbh(3)30. Great long-stemmed daisies of softest lavender. Pkt. 20c.

SENECIO OBOVATUS—enmsth(1-2)25. Pretty clustered daisies of golden yellow. Naturalizing. Pkt. 10c.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA—jk. The Giant Redwood, largest of trees. Seems fairly hardy at Boston. Pkt. 20c.

SESAMUM ALATUM—ox. Rose Sesame. A recommended South African annual with rose pink flowers, that I have not myself grown. Pkt. 10c.

SHASTA DAISY DOUBLE—ecbh(3-4)25. Big white daisies that may be single, or with added petal rows until they reach full fluffy doubleness. There will be interesting variants here. Pkt. 15c.

SHOOTING STAR—See Dodecatheon.

SHORTIA UNIFLORA—ratnsth(y)(1)8. Rambling branches that carry handsome glossy foliage, above which rise blossom bells of tender pearly pink. A treasure of exquisite loveliness. It needs humus-filled soil; and kindly patience. Pkt. 20c.

SIDALCEA LOWFIELD PINK—ebx(2)50. Big silky flowers of purest pink, carried in Hollyhock fashion, but more gracefully. Excellent perennial. Pkt. 15c.

SIDALCEA MALVAEFLORA—ebx(2)60. Satiny flower-cups of translucent rosy lavender in open racemes, high over geranium-like basal leaves. Coloring quite variable. Good. Pkt. 15c.

SIDALCEA MALVAEFLORA LISTERI—Here the blossoms are of a pure deep pink, no lavender or purple about it. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE FOR COLOR

Adaptable and fairly easy plants of rich and varied values. Here is vividness.

SILENE ALPINA—*erx(3-5)18. Pretty white blossoms on open, spreading plants of a silver-powdered blueness. Attractive, decidedly. Pkt. 25c.

***SILENE ASTERIAS GRANDIFLORA**—eocrb(3)18. Clustered rosy bugles on leafy stems above blue-green rosettes. Sow in early spring or late autumn. Pkt. 15c.

***SILENE BRACHYPETALA**—eox(3-4)16. The blossoms open with a tawny creaminess that fades to white. Not very showy; chiefly of botanical interest. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE CALIFORNICA—rh(3-4)10. Huge ragged flowers of startling velvet-scarlet, through late summer. A splendid hardy species. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE COMPACTA—ecrbx(2-3)24. Verbena-like flowers of brightest rose-pink. Excellent in border, or for cutting, and its own self-seedage keeps a succession of blooming plants from year to year, so we may quite ignore its biennial nature. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE FLAVESCENS—*erbx(3)16. The lack of size in the blossoms, will, I suppose, disappoint. Still I like their lemon tawniness, as well as the light gracefulness of the plant effect; and surely it is of a sufficient rarity. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE HOOKERI—erh(2)4. Long lax leaves of downy grayness. There may be several flowers of an unbelievable pink purity of slivered petalage, rather huge for the plant size, each on its four-inch stem. Ample drainage and full sunshine. This is a super-treasure. Pkt. 25c.

SILENE LACINIATA—rh(3-4)10. Great double-rayed stars of flamboyant vermillion all summer. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE ORIENTALIS—ecrbx(2-3)24. Clustered rose-colored flowers. Good. Biennial, but self-sows. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE PENNSYLVANICA—erh(2)8. In May and June the plants explode into a profusion of brilliant but variably pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE SAXIFRAGA—rh(3)16. Grass-green leaves, with a confusion of wiry stems, each carrying a blossom of brown-toned white. Dainty and friendly. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE SCHAFTA—erk(3-4)6. A long-time riot of rosy color at that late season, when there is none too much other available. Easy and lavish. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE STELLATA—ecbnstx(3)30. Starry Campion. Deeply fringed white blossoms in airy panicles. Thrives in sun or light shade, and naturalizes well. Delightful for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

SILENE TATARICA—ry(3)14. Rather pretty white flowers in loose one-sided panicles. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE TRANSYLVANICA—No data. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE VIRGINICA—ecrbty(2-5)16. The Fire Pink. The enormous flowers with their deeply cleft petals, are glorious fulminations of velvety scarlet vividness. It blooms long, and notwithstanding its wild beauty, it shows quite unexpected adaptability to garden handling. Pkt. 20c.

SILENE WHERRYI—erh(2)8. In June the plants are veritable cushions of blooms, pure true pink. You will like it. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 83A6—One pkt. each of the Silenes for \$2.50.

SISYRINCHIUM or SATIN FLOWER

The Sisyrinchiums are hardy and free-blooming Irises of easy culture, and quick from seed. Not bulbs, but with some bulb-like habits.

SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM — ernmx(2)18. Flowers that vary from clearest blue to violet. The plants are great sheaves of bloom. Pkt. 10c.

SISYRINCHIUM BELLUM—*erbnx(htw)(2-3)18. Flowers with the sheen of silk, blue with yellow centers. Hardy outside, but makes a good house plant, too, forcing readily. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

SISYRINCHIUM CALIFORNICUM — *erfx(htw)(8)10. Golden Rush Lily. Blossoms of lustrous butter-yellow, sky-facing, all summer long. Needs some winter protection, but blooms so quickly from seed that one may handle it as an annual if desired. Rather a nice window plant, too. Pkt. 20c.

SISYRINCHIUM GRANDIFLORUM — erbh(y)(2)20. A most showy species, with silken flowers of regal crimson, purple-flushed; or if one is fortunate, the rare and charming ivy-white form may appear, or others of lively pink to shimmering rose. Pkt. 15c.

SISYRINCHIUM IRIDIFOLIUM — *erbh(3)28. Spikes of many blossoms; primrose yellow, marked purple. Pkt. 15c.

SISYRINCHIUM MEADOW BLEND—ernmh(2)18. A mixture of fully hardy species in lavender, steel blue, indigo and violet. Recommended for meadow naturalizing, or along streams, but worthy the rock garden. A field of these in flower, with a bit breeze about, is like a rippling sea of blue. Sow much of it. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SISYRINCHIUM STRIATUM—erbh(2)18. Glossy yellow, striped golden orange. An Argentine treasure. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 84A6—One pkt. each of the seven, for 85c.

SISYRINCHIUMS MIXED—Here are all together: largely variations in blue, but a bit of the yellows, too. Pkt. 15c;

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

SMILACINA RACEMOSA — erbnsty(2)30. The glossy-leaved stems arch with the weight of the great panicle of clustered creamy blossoms; spirea-handsome or better. Then in fall there are heavy clusters of berries like translucent rubies. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SNOWDROP—See Galanthus.

SOLANUM CRISPUM — ebx(2)100. Clusters of pretty soft violet flowers, followed by yellow berries. Decidedly attractive. Stem shrubby, branches herbaceous. From Chile, and rare. Pkt. 20c.

SOLANUM DULCAMARA—ebx(2). Long flexible branches arch to the ground and trail. Great cover for banks, or may be trained as a vine. Sprays of dainty blossoms, violet-shaded on white, then translucent red berries (not edible). Pkt. 15c.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM—ek. True Potato. Seedlings will give curious, and possibly valuable, new forms. The variations will surprise. Pkt. 15c.

SOLDANELLA ALPINA—rh(1)6. Called "Jewel of the Alps," growing to the snow line, and even thawing its way up through snow and ice. The deeply cupped blossoms, of a warm blue-violet, have a most dainty fringiness. Pkt. 25c.

SOLIDAGO or GOLDEN ROD

It is this that makes autumn glorious with great splashes of golden color.

SOLIDAGO BICOLOR—cbh(5)48. Silver Rod. Imagine a silvery white "Golden Rod." Here it is. Fine branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

SOLIDAGO CANADENSIS—cbnh(4-5)60. Showy, with panicles of deep yellow bloom. Pkt. 10c.

SOLIDAGO ERECTA—cbsth(5)40. Graceful stems, branching wand on wand, each set with blossoms of primrose yellow. Maroon leaves in autumn. Pkt. 10c.

SOLIDAGO ODORA — cnbh(3-4)40. Spicy Golden Rod. Early, and long lasting. Nodding plumes of pure yellow. Spicy aromatic. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

SOLIDAGO VIRGAUREA—cbh(4)35. European Golden Rod. Spreading, crowded flower-sprays of deep yellow. Handsome border perennial. Pkt. 15c.

SOLIDAGO WESTERN SP. — cbh(5)48. Many wands, each shingled reversely with tight green leaves, and ending in long bottle-brush clusters of sunshine yellow. This may be Solidago elongata. Anyway, it is good. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 85A6—One pkt. each of above six, for 65c.

GOLDEN RODS MIXED—The listed kinds, with many others. Just the thing for naturalizing, or for wild gardens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA—jk 80 ft. Pagoda Tree. In this variety, pendula, the branches twist, spread and turn most startlingly; of gnarled thickness until toward the end they taper abruptly to whip-like tips. In summer the tree manifies itself in creamy blossoms, the loose panicles sometimes 15 inches long. Hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 15c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA—The type, not pendula. Handsome and satisfactory tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

SOPHORA TETRAPTERA—jk 30 ft. Splendid New Zealand tree, with racemes of handsome rich yellow flowers. Give sheltered position north. Pkt. 15c.

SPARANTHERA HYBRIDS—utw(7)12. A marvelous race of hybrids. To the brilliant variability of Sparaxis has been added the odd bronzy purple and copper shadings of Streptanthera, giving a dazzling array of color combinations, sometimes as many as six tints in a single flower. For pot culture in a sunny window. Pkt. 25c.

SPARAXIS BLEND—ufk(utw)(1)12. Each spike carries a few big flowers of brightest colorings, often with contrasting zonings. Particularly easy pot bulbs for winter display. Pkt. 15c.

SPARAXIS PILLANSI—Splendid flowers of old rose, with centers of clear yellow. Stems long enough for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

SOUTH AFRICAN SEEDS

Africa, and particularly the temperate southern part of it, has a most unique flora, richest in bulbous plants and in odd succulents, but it has given us likewise many attractive garden annuals and border perennials. Among offerings of African plants in this catalog are Vallota, Arctotis, Gynandropsis, Lachenalia, Mesembryanthemum, Romulea, Lithops, Trichodiadema, Euphorbia, Morea, Watsonia, Gladiolus, Ixia, Sparaxis, Eucomis, Dierama, Wachendorffia, Ornithogalum, Lapeyrousie, Streptantha, Calla, Rose Sesame, Tripteris, Helipterum, Gloriosa, Crocosmia, Tritonia, Babiana, Agapanthus, Wahlenbergia, Felicia, Gazania, Cyrtanthus, Amaryllis, Homeria, Hexaglottis, Chrysobactron, etc.

SPARTIUM JUNCEUM—qbdn(3-4)90. Spanish Broom. Whip-like branches of vivid greenness, but almost without leaves. These carry many fragrant blossoms in yellow butterfly form. Seems winter-hardy on Long Island. Pkt. 15c.

***SPECULARIA PERFOLIATA**—eodnk(3)20. Odd little annual for naturalizing, with rather pretty violet flowers. Pkt. 10c.

SPHAERALCEA REMOTA — bmh(3-5)72. Tall stems carry silken blossoms of daintiest pink for some three months. The plants are bushy and compact. Glossy "maple" foliage. Pkt. 15c.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA—ery(3-4)10. Clustered trumpetets, narrow and erect, gleaming coral red, but expanding to buff-amber stars at the top. Excellent. Usually stated to need moisture and slight shade, but I have had most satisfactory results in full sun and in ordinary garden soil. Pkt. 25c.

SPIRANTHES CERNUA—rcnzh(w)(4)20. Ladics Tresses. Handsome hardy Orchid, with fragrant flowers of rich cream in twisted spiral clusters. Pkt. 20c.

SPIREA TOMENTOSA—qbnmh(3)60. Tall spires, densely, fluffy pink. Really good. Pkt. 15c.

SPREKELIA—See Amaryllis formosissima.

STANLEYA PINNATA — bdh(2)36. Spidery flowers like a hardy golden Cleome. Pkt. 15c.

STAPELIA BLEND — htw(7-1)10. For an easy, but bizarre, house plant, try Stapelia. Thick, leafless stems, green or purple shaded, with flanged and jagged corners. Gigantic thick-petaled flowers in starfish form, cream or ochre, with weird bandings, embossings, and variegations of brown or violet. Pkt. 25c.

STAPELIA VARIEGATA — htw(7-1)10. A particularly interesting species, with marbled stems, and flowers variegated purple and brown on buff. Pkt. 25c.

STATICE—See Limonium.

STELLARIA PUBERA—rnsth(1)8. Creamy white blossoms, excessively fringed, for several spring weeks. I like it. Pkt. 20c.

STENANTHIUM ROBUSTUM — cbmsty(3)50. Splendid spikes of feathery bloom; misty spray, carved in ivory. Pkt. 15c.

STOKESIA LAEVIS—ecrbnx(3-4)24. Beautiful large blossoms like gigantic and fluffy edged cornflowers, lavender-tinted, lilac rose, or blue violet. Unexcelled for cutting or splendid in the border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

STOKESIA LAEVIS ALBA—ecrbnx(3-4)24. Pure white, or with faintest tintings of azure. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

THE "ANNUAL" STRAWBERRY

STRAWBERRY BUSH ALPINE—*erx(8)9. Fruits first autumn from spring-sown seed, but thereafter it will bear both spring and autumn. While the fruits are small, they will delight the discerning with their delicate "wild" flavor and aroma. Quite fit, too, for the rock garden, where its compact tufts of greenness, its pretty blossoms and its ruby fruits, are worthy the company of the choicest alpine. It makes no runners so may be used for narrow edgings. Grown only from seed. Pkt. 20c.

STRAWBERRY FLOWER—See Helipterum eximum.

STRELITZIA or BIRD OF PARADISE

STRELITZIA REGINAE—htw. Bird of Paradise Flower. Great blue and gold flowers, oddly poised as if for a moment's hesitant rest; a brilliant Jungle Bird above the broad banana foliage. Not hard to grow if the seeds are given some heat to start them, preferably from below. Established plants are tolerant of neglect. Large seeds, 15c each; 3 for 40c; 8 for \$1.00.

STREPTANTHUS INFLETUS — rbdsh(htw). Desert Candle. A weird plant, with inflated stems like great tallow candles, these guarded near the base by scattering leaves of blue-green. The buds are brownish purple, but open to cream-colored flowers, scatteringly lost on the great stem expanse. Then come seed pods of attenuated slenderness. Of great rarity. Pkt. 20c.

STREPTANTHERA MIXED—eutw(7)12. A fascinating flower of purple and copper-gold, with primrose spots. Freesia culture. Pkt. 15c.

STREPTOCARPUS HYBRIDS — htw(8)12. The Cape Primrose makes a charming pot plant, as nearly ever-blooming as anything may well be. Colors run from lilac pink, through lavender and purple, to royal crimson. Sometimes there may be white or rose. Flowers will be starry, tubular or Gloxinia-like. Pkt. 25c.

STROBILANTHES ANISOPHYLLUS—ehtw. Showy pot plants of easy culture in window or conservatory. Richly ornamental foliage. Big purple-and-white flowers, broadly funnel-shaped. Pkt. 15c.

STROPHOSTYLES UMBELLATA—*ergh(2-4)5. A pretty trailer for the rockery, or to curtain a dry bank. Makes a close covering of emerald leaves, studded with rose purple flowers that change to pink-tinted buff. Pkt. 15c.

STYLOPHORUM DIPHYLLUM—erbnnst(2-3)18. Golden Celandine Poppy. Flowers of rich yellow. Prefers a bit of dampish shade. Pkt. 15c.

SUNBRIGHT—See Talinum.

SUNDEW—See Drosera.

SUNDROP—See Kneiffia.

***SWEET PEA CUPID PEERLESS** — eok(2-4)8. Not new, but worthy. Too dwarf for cutting, but makes a solid mat or edging of varied, delightful bloom, with the true fragrance. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c.

SWERTIA MULTICAULIS—New. Grows only to four inches, but with great umbels of rich indigo that are 9 to 12 inches across. The collector who sent in the seed, stated that this was the most beautiful alpine in his area of the Himalayas. Being a Gentian cousin, "y" culture is suggested. Pkt. 25c.

SWERTIA SPECIOSA—A four-foot species for the border, with smaller clusters than the last, but larger individual blossoms; these white, with black lines and blue marblings. Pkt. 20c.

SYMPHIANDRA PENDULA—erbx(3-4)16. Cascades of exquisitely translucent bells of cream yellow for a full two months. Delightful, and easy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

SYMPLOCARPUS FOETIDUS — nmsth(1)24. Yes, it's Skunk Cabbage, but if names offend, you will lose here a plant of high decorative merit. Not only do the huge purple-green flower-hoods herald the spring, but later come nests of hearty leafage in splendidly vigorous arching form. Pkt. 15c.

SYMPLOCUS PANICULATA—qh 15 ft. Sapphire Berry. In June it drapes itself in creamy richness. Then in fall there are berry clusters of luminous, lustrous sapphire. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

SYNTHYRIS BLEND — ersth(1-2)8. Pretty little plants that are quite hidden in spring by massed flowers, indigo to purple. Pkt. 20c.

SYNOTIA BICOLOR — utw(7-1)9. A pretty pot bulb, blooming quickly, with flowers like mauve and gold Gladioli. Freesia culture. Pkt. 15c.

SYNOTIA METELERKAMPAE—utw(7-1)8. Flowers of particularly attractive violet. A rare and lovely species for pot culture. Pkt. 25c.

LILAC or TRUE SYRINGA

Lilacs grow readily from seed, and it is claimed that seedling plants reach blooming size much quicker than do those propagated in other ways. Give "y" culture.

SYRINGA ADAMIANA—Big, full clusters of rich pink flowers, sweetly scented. Extra fine. New and rare. Pkt. 20c.

SYRINGA FRENCH HYBRIDS—The lovely large-flowering French Hybrid Lilacs. Immense trusses of blossoms, double or single, in white, pink, lilac rose, blue-violet, purple, claret, and crimson. Mostly fragrant. Seeds saved from an extensive collection of named sorts. Should produce rare beauties. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

SYRINGA JAPONICA—Lilac Tree. To thirty feet. Giant trusses of creamy primrose. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA JOSIKEA—Hungarian Lilac. Pretty clusters of red-violet flowers in mid-June, after other Lilacs are past. 12 feet. Valued for screen planting. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA OBLATA—Sweet Lilac. Dwarf, with perfumed purple flowers. Very early. Brilliant autumn foliage. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA OLD TIME WHITE—The favorite old-fashioned white sweet Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

SYRINGA SWEGINZOWI—Fragrant flowers of soft flesh pink. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

SYRINGA VILLOSA—Blossom color varies from tinted white, through pink and lilac rose, to purple. Good. 8 feet. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA VULGARIS—Old-fashioned sweet-scented purple Lilac. Valued for tall hedges, screens, etc., and also much used in commercial cut-flower plantations, for bloom shipments to city wholesale florist trade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.

OFFER 86A6—One pkt. each of above Lilacs, for \$1.25.

*TAHOKA DAISY

Big, splendid daisies of pure blue-lavender, fading to rose, with golden yellow centers that stay yellow. The foliage is shredded and fern-like, the flower stems of good length, and the blossoms carried continuously from mid-June until late autumn. Wonderful for cutting, or in the border. Summer heat does not stop its blooming. A winter annual, and seeds sown in late autumn in open ground, usually germinate strongly following spring. Seeds sown in spring will also give a fair stand, unless soil temperatures happen to be unusually high after sowing, in which case they may hang fire a bit, coming rather unevenly, but quite surely in the end. This is the most satisfactory summer cutting annual introduced in years, and can hardly be recommended too highly. Height, 20 inches. Botanically it is *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TALINUM or SUNBRIGHT

The Sunbrights are dainty succulents of unusual attractiveness and easiest culture. Sown early, they will flower first year. Fully winter-hardy at New York, but should they be frozen out in exposed positions further north, this matters little, for there are always self-sown seedlings coming on, to keep up the succession of bloom each season. They are truly Sunbright, for they need the sun to open their brilliant blossoms.

TALINUM CALYCINUM—*eurdh(3-4)12. Cherry Sunbright. The leaves are brittle pencils of silver-powdered green, in erratic tangle. Above are airy blossom-sprays on stems so slender as to give the effect of flowers floating in air. These, the flowers, are luminous cherry-rose with golden stamens. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

TALINUM RUGOSPERMUM — *erdj(3-4)12. Prairie Sunbright. Much like the above, but not tuberous, and with flowers of soft pink. Pkt. 25c.

TALINUM SPINESCENS—*erdh(3)7. Spiny Sunbright. Stems branching and succulent, end in leaf clusters like fat fir needles, these mingled with odd spiny mid-ribs that persist as reminders of the leaves of the previous year. The rose-red blossoms, yellow-stamened, are carried in open spray-stemmed sprays. Pkt. 25c.

TALINUM TERETIFOLIUM — *erdh(3-4)10. Mountain Sunbright. Open panicles of flame pink, particularly airy. The leaves are attenuated cylinders of crispy green succulence. Good. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 87A6—One pkt. each of the four for 80c.

TALINUM BLEND—Five species of Sunbrights in mixture. These are the easiest of rockery succulents; none but the Lewisias exceed them in beauty. Pkt. 20c.

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGATA—qjy. Irish Yew. Leaves of dark green spiral the branchlets. The branches are crowded to column effect. Desirable evergreen for formalities. Hardy to about Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA—qjy. Japanese Yew. Luxuriant dark green foliage. Usually shrub-like, with spreading upturned branches. For foundation planting. Hardy to Canada. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

TECOMA RADICANS—vh 20 ft. Showy Trumpet Vine. Terminal clusters of handsome orange trumpets. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

TELEKIA SPECIOSA—ebdh(2)43. Enormous long-rayed daisy blossoms like golden suns. Plant for bold and forward handsomeness. Pkt. 15c.

TEPHROSIA VIRGINIANA—erbcdh(2)18. Silver Pea. Blossoms in tones of lemon, saffron and ecru, shading into rose and purple, cluster in gregarious profusion. Below there are foliage fountains silvered with down. Of full hardiness. Prefer light soil. Pkt. 20c.

***TETRANEURIS LINEARIFOLIA** — eorbndk(S)16. Pretty buttery daisies, mostly petalage, spring on long stems from tangles of narrow leaves. Pkt. 20c.

TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS—erbhd(4)20. Leaves leathery and glossy, with dainty flower-spikes of rose in late summer. Left to itself, its branches spread about with that graceful naturalness that is so pleasing in the larger rockery, but if closely clipped, the plants may be trained to make the most rigidly formal of low edging hedges. Then it gives an effect like that of dwarf Box, but its green has an added richness, and it is harder, and comes on more quickly than any Box. Evergreen, of course. Pkt. 15c.

THALICTRUM DIOICUM — rbnsth(1-2)25. The little-blossoms are buff-tinted tassels, hanging from graceful branching stem-sprays. The foliage is unusually attractive, blue-and-olive green. Pkt. 20c.

THALICTRUM DIPTEROCARPUM—cbmh(3-4)50. Magnificent sprays of rose-lilac blossom-fluffs. Pale yellow anthers. Pkt. 15c.

***THELESPERMA BURRIDGEANUM** — cocbdx(3-5)24. The flowers remind one of Caliopsis, but they are more brilliant, and richer in effect. A glowing maroon is sharply edged with radiant golden orange, but the reverse of the flower shows only a deep red-bronze. Fine-shredded foliage. Cuts nicely. Pkt. 10c.

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA—ebdsth(y)(2)60. Showy border perennial, like a great Lupine, with spikes of glossy golden yellow blossoms. Of fullest hardiness. Recommended. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

THERMOPSIS MOLLIS — rbdst(h)y(2-3)30. Blossoms of polished yellowness in terminal spikes. Effective in border, or, if properly placed, in the large rockery. Good. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

THLASPI POESINGENSE — erx(1)6. Dense heads of lilac-flushed "Alyssum" bloom in April. Pkt. 15c.

THOMSONIA NEPALENSE—eufstmst(k)(w)(1)20. A curious Arum Lily, with marbled stems, ornamental foliage, and rose-colored flower-spathe. On the order of Amorphophallus, but quicker, and easier. Pkt. 20c.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS—jh 60 ft. Arborvitae. Lacy foliage. Varies, but usually a narrow pyramid. Specimens, windbreaks or hedges. A favorite in formal plantings. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

THUJA ORIENTALIS AUREA—qjh. Compact shrub-evergreen. Golden globes in spring, then brightest green. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

THUJA PLICATA—jh 200 ft. Giant Arborvitae. Splendid tall tree, with cinnamon-bark trunk, ruggedly buttressed. The branches are horizontal, but with pendulous tips, rather short. The whole effect is of a narrow, sky-reaching pyramid of glossy green. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM CARNEUS — ergpx(3)2. A minutely-leaved aromatic creeper, starred with clusters of jewel-like rosy pink. A delight in hot, dry rockeries, pavement or stair crevices; or simply as a ground cover. Pkt. 20c.

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular packets, *all one kind*, will be supplied those wishing to make bigger sowings, according to this scale: pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c, pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in my one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA—rbnsth(1-2)16. Foam Flower. Little white blossoms in airy open racemes, above big handsome leaves, these richly hued in autumn. Hardy, but forces nicely. Good. Pkt. 15c.

TIGRIDIA or SHELL FLOWER

Blossoms like brightly lighted, triangular, winged shells, such as might be found, but probably never are, along the coral strand of some southern sea. These are bulbs of easiest culture, growing readily from seeds sown in shaded open ground seed-beds in spring, and sometimes even flowering first season from seed if grown thriflty enough. The bulbs should be dug in late autumn, and carried over winter in the cellar, packed in dry loam or sand. *euftrbk. (3-5)24.

TIGRIDIA ALBA—White, with silken gloss. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA GIANT PINK—Splendid, but varying, shades of pink and rose. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA LILAC—Lavender, shaded rosy lilac. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA LUTEA IMMACULATA—Rich yellow, no markings. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA RED PEACOCK—Bright red, sometimes patched with yellow. Pkt. 20c.

TIGRIDIA WONDER BLEND—The big blossoms are tinted in varied hues, often with a half-translucence, or sometimes with a gloss-finished opacity. There may be yellow, pale or deep, or with tingings of a pink-hinting apricot. Then there will be real pink, with rose, red, orange, lavender and white. Often the petals are marked with vividly contrasting colors. Please note, though, that there will be more of red and yellow, than of the other combinations. Still there should be a liberal proportion of all in a sowing of any size. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.00.

OFFER 88A6—One packet each of the six Tigridias, \$1.05.

TILIA AMERICANA—jy 120 ft. Linden or Basswood. An attractive street tree, valuable also for timber, and the fragrant blossoms as bee pasture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 55c.

TILIA TOMENTOSA—jy 100 ft. Silver Linden. Most handsome tree, with silvery, downy leaves. Particularly resistant to heat and drought. This species *not* for bee pasture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

***TITHONIA SPECIOSA**—eocbtk(6)72. Great gorgeous flowers of orange scarlet, with golden reverse. The plants are leafy and bushy, and while blooming does not begin until autumn, the plant growth is quick, so a use for screens or backgrounds is suggested. Seed offered is third plant-generation northern grown, selected for earliest bloom. Pkt. 15c.

***TORENIA BLEND**—eorbk(4-5)12. Its richly velvety blossoms suggest in form and coloring, that manifest absurdity, a cross of Pansy and Snapdragon. They are sky-blue and royal purple, touched with gold; or sometimes white, marked rose. For beds, borders, window-boxes or even as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

TOWNSENDIA EXCAPA—rdh(1)3. Easter Daisy. In earliest spring come big daisies, near two inches, of tinted white to soft pink, above dusty leaves. A rarity. It will not tolerate moisture excess. Pkt. 20c.

TRADESCANTIA BLEND—erbh(8)6-30. Hardy Spider Lily. An everblooming perennial of great beauty and easiest possible culture. The blossoms last but a day, but they are produced prodigally, day after day, for months. The plant is a spendthrift in bloom. This blend contains not only many diverse species, but also seeds of highly varying hybrid strains. There will be purest white, pink, rose, rosy purple, mauve, lavender, blue and violet; plants, tall or dwarf, downy-leaved or blue powdered. Pkt. 15c.

TRADESCANTIA BRACTEATA—erh(1-2)(5)8. Clustered, up-facing blossoms of pure rose-pink, through May and June, and a bit into July. Then there is a rest, with another pretty showing of bloom after the fall rains come.

Dwarf. Particularly good. Pkt. 20c.

TRAILING ARBUTUS

EPIGAEA repens. Prettiest and almost rarest flower of early spring, with pink-and-white bloom like daintier apple-blossoms, endowed with the sweetest of tantalizing perfumes. The evergreen foliage is highly decorative, undulate, leathery in graining, and with olive depth and richness of coloring. Sow seed in mixture of sand and sifted acid-bearing fibrous material, such as leaf-mould, peat, or sphagnum moss. A bit slow. Have patience. rnstay(1)5. Pkt. 25c.

EPIGAEA ASIATICA—rnstay(1)8. Oriental Trailing Arbutus. Same requirements as above, but larger blossoms, longer-stemmed, and with a coppery sheen to the foliage. A rarity. Pkt. 30c.

TRIADENUM VIRGINICUM—ernmath(3)18. While this plant is far from spectacular, it has such complete balance and finish throughout that it will appeal to those who see beauty in approach to perfection, rather than in gaudy color-spreads. The blossoms are of the silkies of pinks, laid over with silvery haze, but they are not large enough to make a great showing. The autumn effect is brighter, for each flower is followed by a conical seed-pod of richest velvety maroon, held for a full two months. Pkt. 15c.

TRICHODIADEMA DENSUM—htw(7-1)5. Upright rosettes of succulent leaf-cylinders, each terminating in a diamond of glistening spines. Large flowers of feathery white. Dry capsules containing many seeds, each 25c.

TRICYRTIS HIRTA—cbsth(5)36. Flowers like quaint Lilies marbled violet-rose on white, are carried in the axils of each leaf. An attractive perennial for rich half-shade. Established plants may carry as many as one hundred blossoms. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

TRIENTALIS AMERICANA—rnsty(2)10. Star Flower. Delicate pearl-white blossoms on thread-thin stems above a soft leaf whorl. Pkt. 20c.

TRIFOLIUM ALPINUM—erh(2)6. Ornamental clover from alpine moorlands. Enormous heads of pink flowers pretty rather than handsome. They carry, though, such a pervading, pungent sweetness, the very fragrance, heady and rich, of the sun-ripened grape, that the breath of bloom from a turf-spread of the Mountain Clover will near intoxicate. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM or WOOD LILY

The Trilliums are delightful for shady places, or for naturalizing in rich woodland. The rockery that is not too sunny will be enriched by them. rnszy(1).

TRILLIUM CERNUUM—Nodding blush-white flowers with wavy petals. Dwarf. Pretty. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM ERECTUM—The flowers vary from rose, through red, to plum-purple. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM—The large and handsome flowers open white, gradually filling with pink, until they deepen at last to richest rose. A charming species. 20 inches. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TRILLIUM OVATUM—Big, showy blossoms, snowy white, but soon suffusing with pink. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

TRILLIUM SESSILE CALIFORNICUM—Glossy marbled foliage, with cream white flowers. Will form large colonies. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM UNDULATUM—Painted Trillium. White wavy petals with vivid crimson markings. The one species that requires acid soil. 24 inches. A royal beauty. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 88½A6—One pkt. each of the above for \$1.00.

TRILLIUM BLEND—Seed of several species in mixture. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

***TRIPTERIS HYSEROIDES**—Rare South African annual. Said to bear freely orange-colored blossoms, on two foot bushy plants. Pkt. 20c.

TRITELEIA UNIFLORA—urny(utw)(1)8. Pretty blossoms of pale to deep blue, in lavish profusion. A hardy cousin of Leucocoryne, from the Argentine. Pkt. 15c.

TRITOMA EARLY HYBRIDS—*ecbh(3-4)40. Redhot Poker. Noble torch-spires in shaded blendings of flaming scarlet, coral, orange, glowing gold, and buff. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

TRITOMA MACOWANI—ecrbh(3-4)25. An interesting dwarf, with flowers from buff to orange red. Pkt. 20c.

TRITOMA TUCKI—ecbh(2-3)36. Flowers in dense spikes, lemon yellow, shaded bright red. Hardest of the Torch Lilies. Pkt. 15c.

TRITONIA or FLAME FLOWER

Bulb-flowers of great beauty, coming into bloom quickly. They make particularly good winter pot bulbs. May be grown also in frames. Will usually flower first year from seed. eutw(x)(7)16.

TRITONIA CROCATA—Sprays of brightly colored blossoms, saffron-orange to flame scarlet. Handle just like Freesia. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

TRITONIA HYALINA—Exquisitely formed blossoms of sparkling, half-translucent salmon pink. Particularly satisfactory window bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

TRITONIA ROSEA—Deepest rose, buff-touched at petal base. A summer-blooming garden species, winter hardy if mulched, or may be cellar-stored in dry sand. Pkt. 15c.

TRITONIA SQUALIDA—Despite its name, a very lovely flower, with petals of rich, pure pink, claret stained below. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 89A6—One pkt. each of the four for 65c.

TRITONIA BLEND—Many interesting Tritonias in mixture, including the above. Pkt. 15c.

TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI — rbmy(2)20. Widely opened blossoms of burnished gold, like gigantic Buttercups. Seed germinates slowly, but will come at last. Pkt. 20c.

TSUGA CANADENSIS — jk 80 ft. Stately ornamental evergreen. Good timber or windbreak tree, and will shear to a rich hedge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

TULIP SPECIES

The wild or "botanical" Tulips are dainty subjects for the rockery, or for naturalizing. They may be satisfactorily grown from seed. urcbnzy(1-2).

TULIPA BATALINI — Pleasingly fragrant, soft yellow flowers, with pointed petals. Rare dwarf species from Bokhara. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA BIFLORA — Remarkable for being cluster-flowered: two to five blossoms on each stem. Cream, with rich yellow center. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA DASYSTEMON — Brilliant yellow, edged white. Dainty dwarf. Five inches. Very early. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA GREGGI — A glorious species, with great orange-vermilion flowers that glow with the hot light of molten metal. Big silvered leaves, maroon-splashed. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA KAUFMANNIANA — Water-lily Tulip. Earliest bloomer. Handsome blossoms of pale ivory, deeply encarmined in reverse. Very lovely. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA SPRENGERI — Large flowers of live-coal scarlet. Tall. Latest of all Tulips to flower. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA STELLATA — The flowers spread to form wide golden stars. Slender and graceful. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS — Elongated flowers of bright yellow, sweetly scented. Early. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 90A6 — One pkt. each of the eight for \$1.45.

TULIP GARDEN HYBRIDS — ucby(2)28. Saved from named Darwin, Breeder and Cottage sorts. Extraordinary color range. Offered for experimental work in the production of new seedling varieties. There ought to be good things here. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

THE TURFING DAISY

A spreading, densely fern-leaved perennial that naturally will form a close tight turf, long-enduring and wear-resisting. Recommended for much-trodden places, for dry banks, or even beneath trees if shade be not too heavy. In June the feathery mat will be starred with little white daisies, but if you do not want them, just run the lawnmower over them. It will grow where grass will not. Sow in seed beds, then transplant to stand a few inches apart, each way. Shoots will reach out, rooting as they grow, and soon there will be solid turf. Botanically this is *Matriaria Tchihatchewi*. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

The "Finding Lists" at the end of the general descriptive offerings, have been prepared to help you in making up your order. Please refer to them. There you will find classifications of varieties for all sorts of special places and purposes.

TYPHA ANGUSTIFOLIA — nmx72. Slender Cat-tail. Striking semi-aquatic. Leaves used for baskets. Pkt. 5c.

TYPHA LATIFOLIA — nmx100. Giant Cat-tail. For marsh borders. The starchy roots of the Cat-tails were an important food source for the Indian. The roots were dried; then ground into meal. An analysis shows that such meal is about equal to cornmeal in starch and protein content, but contains less fats. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA — *erdx(8)10. The plant is a soft pink mistiness of blossom-haze from June till near winter. Pkt. 5c.

ULEX EUROPAEUS — eqbdh(2)(4)48. Gorse or Furze. Branching shrubs with dark green, spiny branches, almost leafless. Each ends in a crowded cluster of glossy yellow "butterfly" flowers. Blooms in spring, and usually again in autumn. Showy. Hardy to New York. Give sheltered position above. Sow seed where plant is to stand. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ULEX NANUS — eqrbdh(4)20. Resembles last, but dwarfier and denser in habit; blooming only in autumn, but then for several weeks. Pkt. 15c.

ULMUS AMERICANA — jy 120 ft. The graceful Elm. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 50c.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA — rnsty(2)18. Merrybell. Buff yellow. Soon makes large colonies. Pkt. 20c.

VACCINUM CORYMBOSUM — qbamsty(2)72. Giant Blueberry. From cultivated plants of named large-fruited sorts. Big fruits, most delicious in flavor. Also worthy of cultivation as an ornamental shrub, with pink-tinted white urn-blossoms in spring, and gorgeous scarlet foliage in autumn. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

VALERIANA SITCHENSIS — rbmh(3)25. Feathery pink-and-white of richest fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

VALLOTA PURPUREA — utw. The Scarborough Lily. Close to Amaryllis, but hardier and surer. The large clustered flowers vary from pure scarlet to rich dark red. Makes a famous pot plant, or planted deeply in sheltered places, is often hardy outside. Sow in frames, or a sunny window. Pkt. 20c.

VANDA BLEND — Large-flowered Orchids of great beauty, for conservatory culture. Fine mixture. Pkt. 25c.

VARNISH TREE — See Koelreuteria.

VELTHEIMIA GLAUCA — eutw(1)24. Desirable and easy pot bulbs with handsome, half-succulent and crispy, blue-green leaves, glossy and undulate. Bears heavy, long-stemmed trusses of rosy pink flowers, spotted with buff and red cinnabar. Pkt. 25c.

VENUS FLYTRAP — See Dionaea.

VERBASCUM or SHOWY MULLEIN

The Verbascums offer easy beauty, delicately tinted in blossom, and with a charm of down-silvered or leather-grained foliage. They are of utmost winter-hardiness, but rather short-lived naturally. Still this scarce matters, since all re-seed surely enough to keep an invariable succession of blooming-size plants coming on.

VERBASCUM BLATTARIA — ebndx(2-3)50. In June and July, stately spikes, with spaced blossoms, white or soft yellow, always with lavender tinting. Exquisite in detail. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

VERBASCUM CHAIKSI ALBA — ebdx(2-3)50. Graceful stem-wands flare out in vase form from each rosette. The multitudinous blossoms are of a dainty white translucence. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM LONGIFOLIUM PANNOSUM — ebdx(2-3)50. Plants mantled in cottony fluffines. Large flowers of glossed old-gold. Lower rosette leaves often two feet long. Pkt. 15c.

VERBASCUM LYCHNITES — erbdx(3)36. Flowers, white or yellow, profuse above wooliness. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM HYBRIDUM MISS WILMOTT — ebdx(2-5)70. Magnificent plants in imposing architectural suggestion, built up with great silvered tomentose leaves to the beginning of the close candelabra branching. Big, crinkly, silky flowers, the color of new cream, all summer. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM PHOENICEUM HYBRIDS — erbcdstx(8)25. Hyacinth Mullein. Blossoms of daintiest charm in tall, slender "hyacinth" spikes. There will be cream, apple-blossom pink, rose, lavender, violet and purple of Tyre. Above ground-hugging leaf-rosettes like pebbled morocco. Blooms long in spring, and again in autumn. Light shade appreciated. Pkt. 10c.

VERBASCUM WEIDEMANNIANUM — ebdh(3)36. Big wool-covered leaves, with racemes of delicate flowers in sapphire, indigo, lilac and purple. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 91A6 — One pkt. each of the seven Verbascums, for 65c.

VERBENA BIPINNATIFIDA — erbdnh(2)15. Hardy perennial, with feathery, half-procumbent branches, and showy flower clusters, lilac to purple. Pkt. 15c.

VERBENA HASTATA — ebnh(3)50. Tall candelabras of pretty violet flowers for many weeks. Will thrive in dry or moist soils, providing it has sun. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VERBENA STRICTA — ebnh(3)25. Pretty flowers of blue-purple in long spikes. Foliage softly downy. Hardy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VERBENA VENOSA — *uftrh(3-4)15. Beautiful flowers of clustered lilac for months. Effective in rockery, or for bedding. Blooms first year, started early. Tubers may be carried over winter by packing in sand in cellar. Pkt. 10c.

***VERBESINA ENCELIOIDES** — eocdx(3-5)25. Crown-beard. A really good long-rayed daisy of soft yellow, mostly petal. Makes branching plants, with sparkling foliage. Resists drought. Pkt. 10c.

VERNONIA BALDWINI — ecbnmh(3)45. Earliest species to bloom. Bears a wealth of blossom tassels of most vivid violet. Good. Pkt. 20c.

VERNONIA NOVABORACENSIS — ecbnmh(4)60. Robust, handsome, and hardy. The flowers are panicled tufts of rich aster-purple. Plant with early Goldenrod, for pleasing effects in purple and gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

VERONICA INCANA — erx(3-4)15. Low crowded foliage masses; a particularly attractive silvered gray. The flowers are clear blue-purple, in loose racemes a foot high. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VERONICA OFFICINALIS — ergpst(2)5. Close evergreen creeper for sun or light shade. It will grow under trees, where grass will not, in pavement joints, or step crevices. A good bulb cover, too. Little spires of blossoms, blue, and sweetly aromatic, scattering in June and July. Pkt. 15c.

VERONICA REPENS — ergph(3-4)2. The daintiest of trailing beauties, with minute leaves, scarce more than a ground-mat of imbricated emerald. Through the summer months, though, this is veiled by a pretty haziness of palest blue blossoms. For rockery, ground-cover, bulb cover or pavements. Shallow rooting, so needs judicious watering in drought. Pkt. 20c.

***VERONICA TOURNEFORTI**—eorgpk(3)5. A close annual creeper, with rooting branches and good foliage. Attractive, but small, blue flowers. Recommended for quick ground or bulb cover. Pkt. 10c.

VERONICA BORDER BLEND—ecbh. A blend of showy kinds for border effects. Does not include any of the above. The Veronicas are especially desirable in the border because of their handsome habit and long period of bloom. Colors here are largely in the blue, purple and violet range, but a small proportion of white and rose has been included for contrast. Pkt. 15c.

VESICARIA UTRICULATA — erbx(1-2)18. Tufted rosettes from which rise leafy stems, each with clustered crown of golden yellow blossoms, like those of Wall-flower. Later there are interestingly inflated seed-pods; Zeppelins of Lilliput. Pkt. 20c.

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are hardy and amenable shrubs of considerable beauty of flower, fruit and form. All are relatively easy from seed, providing sowing is made in open ground in late fall, or failing this, that stratification or refrigeration of the seed, (see "y" culture, page 1), precedes spring sowing.

VIBURNUM ACERFOLIUM — qsty 8 ft. Maple-leaved shrub; shade-tolerant. Open cymes of creamy flowers, then black fruits. Foliage autumn-purple. Pkt. 10c.

VIBURNUM CARLESI — qy 5 ft. Splendid spreading shrub, with perfume-haunted pink and white flowers in May. Showy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM—qy 12 ft. Handsome arching habit. Big cymes of white blossoms; then in fall, great shining clusters of blue-black berries, long-enduring. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

VIBURNUM LENTAGO—qy 25 ft. Tall, arching screen-shrub, or small tree. Fragrant white flowers in June, followed by edible black fruits of concentrated sweetness. Thoreau remarked their quality in "Yankee in Canada." Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

VIBURNUM NUDUM—qmy 12 ft. Ivory-white flowers in fluffy clusters, followed by berries, these rosy red at first, then coerulean. Pkt. 15c.

VIBURNUM TEMENTOSUM — qy 8 ft. One of the several shrubs that are called "Snowball," quite fittingly in this case. Showy white blossoms, then handsome red fruits, turning blue-black. Ornamental foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

VIBURNUM TRILOBUM—qy 10 ft. Bush Cranberry. The usual pretty white flowers, but followed by fruits of most unusual scarlet, these lighting up the bushes all winter. That is, of course, if they haven't been picked to provide the delectable jam or jelly that is so often made from them. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

OFFER 92A6—One pkt. each of the Viburnums, for 65c.

***VINCA ROSEA MIXED**—eobk(8)20. Easy annuals for full sun, with succulent branches, and flowers in Begonia reminder, these white or rose, self-colored, or with carmine eye. Pkt. 10c.

THE FRIENDLY VIOLETS

Here are happy and lovable flowers for rockery, woodland, garden path, or meadow. They greet the spring with their blossoms, but in latest autumn one will still find an occasional bloom braving the cold winds. Even the foliage has charm, and some kinds make good ground covers, or carpeting plants. Try *Viola striata* in Lily beds, or under Roses.

VIOLA ADUNCA—ernsth(1-2)4. Blossoms of lilac-lavender. A pretty woodlander, with downy foliage, and rooting stem-runners. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA AETOLICA—edlh(2-3)4. Miniature Pansy-violet with blossoms glossy yellow, or sometimes blue and yellow in bicolor form. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA BOSNIACA—*ergstx(2-3)6. Green mats, long-studded with blossoms of richest rosy mauve. Color sometimes segregates to give variegations over cream. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA BRITTONIANA—ercnh(1-2)10. Large blossoms of deepest purple, long-stemmed. Make ornamental tall tufts of deeply lobed foliage. Sun, or light shade. A noble species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{10}$ oz. 30c.

VIOLA CALCARATA—*erx(8)8. From the Swiss Alps comes this long-stemmed, long-blooming, gracefully informal *Viola*. It has been said of its blossoms that they seem like butterflies that are being transformed into Pansies. A royal indigo, with radiating pencilings, predominates, but there will be also purple, and cream, with old ivory that is just tinged with blue, or, if one is very fortunate, the rare pink form may appear. There is little pause to the blooming, from April to December, save possibly in drought, but a garden hose can largely remedy that. Rather permanent. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA CANADENSIS—ernsth(1)15. A woodland Violet, long, lank and leafy, but with abundance of cream-colored blossoms, purple in reverse. Mass under trees. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA CONFEDERATA—ercnh(1-2)8. Strain A. A vigorous and very beautiful Violet, big and showy in blossom, and of full hardiness. The flowers are silvery white, but with a purple-shaded richness radiating from a dark and velvety center. Considered a memorial of the southern Confederacy; botanically it is *Viola papilionacea* var. *Priciana*. Highly recommended. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

VIOLA CONFEDERATA—erch(1)(6)8. Strain B. Flower form and color just like above, but seed capsule is smaller. Foliage stays green longer, and there is usually a small second crop of bloom in late autumn, in addition to that in spring. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA EIZANSE ALBA—Of greatest rarity, blossoms of pearly whiteness. Fragrant. Pkt. 50c.

VIOLA ELATIOR—erbh(1-2)12. A tall branching Violet, almost high enough for the hardy border. It is long in bloom, and the blossoms, of softest azure blue with white eye, are far larger than those of most Violets. Particularly good. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA EMARGINATA—ernh(2)5. Dwarf, with many pretty flowers of light blue. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA FLORAIRENSIS — *erch(8)8. Big Pansy-like blossoms from April to December. Richest shaded lilac-lavender. Very satisfactory. This is *Viola cornuta* x *V. rothomagensis*. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA GLABELLA—ernsh(1-2)6. Little bright yellow flowers, purple-veined. Makes green mats in rich shade. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA GRACILIS—*erx(2-4)7. Armies of shimmering blossoms, like purple Butterflies, but sometimes cream white or soft yellow. True species. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA HALLI—erh(1-2)6. Upper petals velvety black-purple; lower petals soft yellow with darker lines. Hand-some species, but rare and local. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA HASTATA—ersth(1)10. A splendid woodlander, with lance-head leaves, and blossoms of deep citron yellow. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA HEDERACEA—*erfx(htw)(8)5. Australian Violet. Dense three-inch moundlets of pale green, with multitudes of pretty blossoms on slender stems some two inches higher. The flowers are of exquisite daintiness, but of most un-violet-like form. Color is pure blue-purple, but the lower petal is margined with azure-suffused white, and the wing petals are about half and half, purple and white. Blooms freely from spring seeding by August, so may be treated as an annual in areas of great winter cold. Pkt. 35c.

VIOLA HYBRIDA APRICOT—*erx(3-5)7. Oval, lustrous blossoms of deepest apricot, shading to velvety orange at the center. Free-blooming. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA LABRADORICA—ernh(1-2)4. Floriferous species, with alluring blossoms of soft blue-lavender. Half-trailing; attractive in foliage and form. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA LANCEOLATA—ernmgh(1-2)6. Lance-leaf Violet. Makes runners to form a close turf, that will be in late spring, great drifts of solid white. Recommended for naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{10}$ oz. 35c.

VIOLA LUTEA—*erx(8)6. A dainty little wild Pansy from the hills of England. Elfin blossoms, from palest creamy primrose, through straw-yellow and lemon, to shining gold. Tends to be mat-forming. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA MACROCERAS—erh(2)5. Jewel-like flowers of amethystine lavender, peep from close mounds of smooth emerald foliage. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA MISSOURIENSIS—*erh(2)5. Blossoms of rosy lilac, deepening to purple at margin, but with white throat. Smooth foliage. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA NIGRA—*ernx(1-4)6. Black Imp. Quaint, but mighty attractive, little flowers, that look as though they had been cut from black velvet. It is about the closest to black of any flower; just the merest hint of violet reflection; and it comes true from seed. Of exceeding floriferousness. May be naturalized effectively. Of unknown hybrid origin. Blooms quickly first year from seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{10}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

VIOLA OCELLATA—ersth(1-2)10. Two-eyed Violet, so-called from twin spots of purple vividness. The upper petals are pale yellow, but brown in reverse; the lower are purple-pencilled on cream. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA ODORATA BLUE EMPEROR—ecrsty(8)9. The fragrant, long-stemmed, and long-blooming English Violet. Blossoms of rich violet-indigo, and of largest size. The English Violets are persistent in the open ground if given a cool, sheltered position, or they may be forced. Try in a cold-frame for late winter and earliest spring. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA ROSE SHADES—A lovely strain, with blossoms in varying shades, from true pearl-pink, through rose, to mauve-lilac color. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA SULFUREA—Rarest of the sweet English Violets, of a most attractive and unusual shade of soft yellow. Pkt. 35c.

VIOLA ODORATA WHITE—Large fragrant flowers of purest white. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PAPILIONACEA—ecfgnh(1-2)9. Butterfly Violet. Flowers of deep purple richness, large and long-stemmed. Makes robust clumps of attractive foliage. Particularly easy. Naturalizes wonderfully. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

VIOLA PEDATA—ercnah(1)(5)5. The brilliantly showy Birdsfoot Violet. Very large blossoms of purest blue-lavender to purple. The secret of success with the Birdsfoot Violet is to plant in soil not overly heavy, and that is slightly acid in reaction. To acidify a soil, add decayed oak leaves, old sawdust, peat moss, or the low-priced chemical, aluminum sulphate. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA PEDATA BICOLOR—Seeds saved only from bicolor forms of this splendid Violet. The lower petals should be pure, or suffused, white; but above there may be indigo, violet or even velvety crimson-purple. Pkt. 30c.

VIOLA PEDUNCULATA—rcndh(2-3)9. Golden Violet. A royal beauty. Inch-wide flowers of brilliant golden orange, starred with mahogany, and tinted with ruddy brown in reverse. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

VIOLA PRAEMORSIA—erch(2)6. Fine big yellow blossoms. Likes well-drained soil and light shade. Plant with a blue for contrast. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA PRIMULIFOLIA—ernmh(2)6. Primrose-leaf Violet. White flowers, marked purple. Makes spreading clumps. Very pretty. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PUBESCENS—ernsth(1-2)9. Golden Violets, veined purple. Downy leaves. Fine woodlander. Pkt. 20c.

***VIOLA RAFINESQUI**—eorhk(1)7. Dainty little Johnny-jump-up, white with lilac lines. Naturalized in lawn, meadow, or on sunny bank, it gives a delightful effect of white drifts. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

VIOLA SAGITTATA—ernh(1-2)6. Flowers of silvered blue, above arrow-head foliage. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA SCABRISCULA—ernsh(1)9. Flowers in shades of yellow. Smooth leaves. Grows in low rich woods. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA SHELTONI—ernh(2)5. Attractive bicolor. Upper petals, brown shaded gold; lower petals, creamy primrose. Cut leaves. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA SIEBOLDIANA—ersth(1-2)7. An exquisitely dainty Japanese species, but rare. Silver plated foliage, deeply palmate. Upper blossom petals, lilac pink; the lower a softer tint, but with dark netting. In reverse the flowers are lavender-rose. Sometimes blooms again in autumn. Pkt. 25c;

VIOLA STRIATA—ernh(2)8. A carpeting Violet for deep soils, making masses of spreading green. Many pretty blossoms, the color of new cream, but lightly purple-striped. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 93A6—AVALON VIOLET COLLECTION. One pkt. each of Confederata, Brittoniana, Elatior, Sieboldiana, Pedata, Pedunculata, Labradorica and Lanceolata, for \$1.25.

OFFER 94A6—ALL SEASON VIOLET COLLECTION. One pkt. each of Bosniaca, Calcarata, Hederacea, Lutea, Nigra, Rafinesqui and Apricot, for \$1.25.

OFFER 95A6—One pkt. each of the 43 listed violets, for \$8.00.

VIOLET BLEND—All of the kinds in mixture, not, of course, in equal proportions, but a bit of each. Here is delightful surprise. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/8 oz. 45c.

Discriminating lists, giving names and full local addresses of three or four friends that you know like to garden, will be much appreciated, and I shall endeavour to show my appreciation in a tangible manner in filling your order. I do not, though, want long miscellaneous lists without street or box numbers. Such are of no value to me, and cannot be used.

VIOLET CULTURAL NOTE. Violets vary in the quickness with which their seeds germinate. Those marked with key "x," will come up quickly if sown in spring, and with reasonable speed from summer sowings, providing seed-bed is shaded to keep soil cool. Those marked "h" are naturally a little slower, and somewhat more insistent upon cool soil for starting. Sown in late fall, these "h" kinds will come up strongly and swiftly in the spring. Sown in early spring, the "h" violets, are also reasonably certain to give fair germination within a few weeks. Sown in late spring, or in summer, much will depend upon weather and soil conditions. If these are favorable, the seed may germinate within say four weeks. If conditions are not so favorable, much, or all, of the seed may lie dormant until following spring, when, however, it is almost certain to sprout vigorously. The few violets marked "y," prefer late autumn sowing, but may be sown in spring if given previous refrigerator treatment. The Violet Blend contains all kinds, slow and quick alike, so do not disturb too soon. All Violets are sure and easy from seed, if one understands, and has patience with, their natural needs.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—qk 10 ft. Powder-blue blossoms in June and July, these spicy sweet. Revels in summer heat. Stem-hardy to Philadelphia, but root-hardy much farther north, where it blooms on annual shoots in manner of Buddleia. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

WACHENDORFFIA THYRSIFLORA—eufmh(utw)(3)25. Desirable tuberous South African plant, with panicles of showy russet flowers above bronzed and plaited sword-like leaves. At Philadelphia, will usually winter in open if well-mulched, but makes excellent pot plant, too. Pkt. 15c.

***WAHLENBERGIA CAPENSIS**—Recommended South African annual. Wide-spreading bells of blue. Two feet. Wahlenbergs are easy from seed. Pkt. 15c.

***WAHLENBERGIA PANICULATA**—Another annual africander, a spreading trailer this time, with open blue-bells. Pkt. 15c.

WATER LILY—See *Nymphaea*, *Castalia*, *Nuphar*.

WATSONIA BEATRICIS—uftk(utw)(4)50. Large flowers in varied and exquisite shadings and tintings of salmon, orange, terra cotta, and flame. Pkt. 15c.

WATSONIA MERIANA—uftk(utw)(2)25. Fine deciduous species of late spring. Mixed shades of pink, rose, and salmon. Pkt. 15c.

WATSONIA MIXED—uftk(utw). Bugle Lily. Showy flowers in tall spikes, like bugle-shaped Gladioli. For pot forcing, or may be handled in garden like Gladiolus, the bulbs being winter-stored same way. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 85c.

***WHITLAVIA GRANDIFLORA MIXED**—eok(2)18. Up-facing flowers of deepest blue, with white anthers; in form, like flattened bells. Sometimes white forms appear, or white with blue center. Blooms early. Pkt. 15c.

WINE CUPS—See *Callirhoe*.

WINTERGREEN—See *Gaultheria*.

WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA—vk 20 ft. Fine and permanent vine, with showy blue blossoms in pendant curtain clusters, these sometimes two feet long. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

WOODSIA OBTUSA—An easy Fern, with finely divided pinnate foliage; just the right size for wall or rockery. Thrives in sun or light shade. For sowing note, see "Ferns, Hardy Blend." Pkt. 15c.

WULFENIA CARINTHIACA—erx(3)10. Leaves fat and glossy, crinkly and crenate; with blossom spires of brilliant blue. Showily handsome. Pkt. 20c.

WYETHIA AMPLEXICAULE—ebtnh(3-4)40. Spectacular giant composite of Sunflower style. For border, or backgrounds. Pkt. 15c.

***XANTHOXALIS CORNUTA PURPUREA**—eorgpnx(3-5)3. Delightful mats of pure bronze with purple shadings, daily starred scattering with little yellow blossoms. Quick annual, but safely persistent for pavements or ground-covers, since it re-seeds freely. Full sun, always; it will grow, but disappoint, in shade. Pkt. 15c.

XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES—cbnmatstzy(2-3)50. Stately shafts, topped each with lacy-clustered myriad stars, ivy-tinted, rise from profuse grassy tufts. A splendid long-lasting beauty. Makes a glorious cut-flower. Carries the delicate perfume of old sachet. Likes dampish, sandy, lime-free soil, but will grow very well in ordinary garden loam. Hardy and persistent when once established. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

XEROPHYLLUM TENAX—cbnmatstzy(2-3)40. The Pine Lily. Stem columns topped with great clusters of creamy, fragrant stars. Particularly good when placed near stream-margins or at pool sides, where light soil is high enough not to be boggy, but where the roots may strike down to un-failing moisture. Pkt. 20c.

XYRIS CONGDONI—nmh(3-4)36. Giant Xyris. Each stem is topped with a closely imbricated "pine cone," but between the scales attractive three-petaled flowers of brightest yellow, break through. For pool margins or streamside plantings. Pkt. 20c.

XYRIS MIXED—nmh(3-4). A blend of smaller and daintier Xyris species for massed marsh effects; height six to eighteen inches. Pkt. 15c.

THE HARDY YUCCA LILIES

A group of splendid ornamentals of exotic appearance. The Yuccas are long-lived and persistent. Seed germinates strongly, and there is nothing difficult about their culture, providing they have good drainage, and reasonable sun. sбndzh(2-3).

YUCCA BACCATA—Datil, or Banana Yucca. Thick, rough leaves, deeply grooved, and often red-margined. Cream-colored flowers of great beauty; in this species particularly large. Then come clusters of thick, pulpy fruits, like short bananas, sweet and well-flavored when ripe. The Indians ate the ripe fruits out of hand, or roasted them green, and the early settlers learned to do likewise, sometimes using them also for pie-fruit. There are undoubtedly possibilities for further development here. This Yucca seems winter-hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—Adam's Needle. Ornamental dagger-shaped leaves, evergreen and thread-hung, above which rise in June enormous panicles of thick-petaled bells that seem to have been carved from new ivory. Makes a magnificent showing, reaching to seven feet. Of full hardiness. Pkt. 10e; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

YUCCA GLAUCA—Spanish Bayonet. Open rosettes of long and slender, blue-dusted, sharp-pointed leaves, from which rise in June, short, heavy bloom-spires. The blossoms are large, of waxy texture, usually of cream-enriched whiteness, but sometimes with daintiest rosy tinge. Old plants often make tree-like trunks. Hardy into Canada. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

YUCCA GLORIOSA—Tree Lily. Dense rosettes of leaves like blades of old Roman swords. In young plants there is but one rosette, but with age a true tree-trunk builds up, becoming ruggedly branched and re-branched, each branch terminated with its own rosette. The blossom panicles, many in old plants, are hung with splendid bells, white, with softest tinting of rosy red, sometimes deep, but often a mere suggestion of suffusion. Reasonably winter-hardy at Philadelphia; likely also much further. Pkt. 15c. OFFER 96A6—One pkt. each of the four Yuccas for 45c.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

See back cover for offerings of certain rarer, but not difficult, summer flowering bulbs. There are some mighty interesting kinds there.

ZANTEDESCHIA—See Calla.

ZELKOVA KEAKI—jh 80 ft. A handsome and hardy Elm-cousin from Japan. Pkt. 10c.

ZEPHYRANTHES or FAIRY LILY

The Fairy or Zephyr Lilies will flourish in any garden. They are of the easiest culture, usually blooming second year from seed. Z. Ajax and Z. citrina are particularly quick germinators, no matter when seed is sown; candida, atamasco and Treatiae are a trifle slower, but Z. Shell Pink is apt to come erratically if sown in spring, often lying dormant for a long time. It is suggested that orders for seed of this particular kind be placed for delivery in autumn, immediately after harvest. Seeds sown then in pots under glass, will come strongly. Please note that this applies only to Z. Shell Pink.

ZEPHYRANTHES AJAX—uftx(3-5)12. Large flowers of lemon primrose, with a bit of rose shading in reverse. A new burst of bloom after each rain. Of exceeding floriferousness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ZEPHYRANTHES ATAMASCO—uftx(1-2)15. Atamasco Lily. A very lovely spring-flowering species, with big "lily" blossoms of pink-tinted white. Pkt. 20c.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA—uftx(5)9. Crocus Lily. Multitudes of upstanding glossy white flowers. Rich foliage. Fine for edgings. Pkt. 15c.

ZEPHYRANTHES CITRINA—uftx(3-5)12. Citron Lily. As free-blooming as Z. Ajax, but blossoms are rich yellow, with ruddy copper reverse. Pkt. 20c.

ZEPHYRANTHES SHELL PINK—uftx(w)(8)12. Large trumpets of softest true pink, deepening almost to rose in throat. Probably a natural hybrid. Pkt. 25c.

ZEPHYRANTHES TREATIAE—uftx(2-3)10. Flaring flowers, pure white but becoming rosy as they age. Thick, gray-green leaves. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 97A6—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

THE MINIATURE ZINNIAS

If "Zinnia" means to you only the conflict between riotous coloring and obese formality that has entered our gardens as Zinnia elegans, then you must forget that the kinds offered here are Zinnias before you can appreciate them. They are, save the last, primitives in every sense, and as primitives we must evaluate them.

ZINNIA MULTIFLORA—eobk(3-5)16. Plants of rich foliage, much branched. The blossoms are bright scarlet, single and small, with long and narrow petals, and tiny centers. The number of them is ever-extended; the whole effect, charming. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA VERTICILLATA—eobk(3-5)18. Each plant is a little tree, trunk-stem below, then sudden profuse divergence into unexpected density of branches and foliage. The flowers are a bit larger than of the last, often with a second row of petals, these wider and less ray-like, but the color is the same. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA WILD HYBRID—eobk(3-5)25. The plants are taller here, with loose and open habit. The flowers, too, are a bit larger, an odd buff-suffused scarlet, always with two petal rows. Leaves approach emerald green, and tend to be pointed. Probably a natural hybrid between Zinnia peruviana and Z. multiflora. Pkt. 15c.

ZINNIA ANGUSTIFOLIA HYBRIDA—eobk(3-5)18. In this delightful hybrid strain of the Mexican Zinnia, the blossoms vary from single to fully double, but always with a lightsome starry individuality that is quite surprising in Zinnia. Often the petals are taperingly twisted, or downturned. There will be brilliant browns, sulphur, orange, gold, blood-red; and a petal may start with one color and finish quite another. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 98A6—One pkt. each of the Zinnias, for 55c.

ZYGADENUS FREMONTI—eucrbzy(2)30. Easy bulb, with sprays of creamy yellow-centered blossoms; much like Camassia except in color. Pkt. 15c.

FINDING LISTS

These lists have been compiled for your assistance in locating plants for special needs, or for particular positions. Due to space limitations, it has not been possible to classify all listings, so reference to the key letter symbols after each variety name in the General Seed Offer, is suggested.

TERRARIUM PLANTS

It is suggested that following be tried under terrarium conditions: Darlingtonia, Dionea, Drosera, Hepatica, Houstonia coerulea, Linnea, Lophiola, Maianthemum, Mitchella, Nertera, Nothothlaspi, Pratia, Pyxidanthera, Sarracenia, Saxifraga Mertensia, Saxifraga virginensis, Sedum pulchellum, Viola hederacea and Romanzoffia.

CARNIVOROUS PLANTS

For these most weird and curious of plants, see Dionea, Drosera, Darlingtonia and Sarracenia.

PLANTS WITH BRIGHT BERRIES

Includes herbaceous plants, as well as trees and shrubs. Many, indeed most of them, hold on pretty well into the winter, and their brilliancy is, of course, particularly valued then. See Actea, Arctostaphylos, Berberis, Caulophyllum, Celastris, Cornus, Gaultheria, Ilex, Euonymus, Maianthemum, Medeola, Melia, Mitchella, Myrica, Mahonia, Nertera, Pittosporum, Pyracantha, Solanum, Symplocus, Viburnum, and, of course, Roses and Cotoneaster.

FOR PAVEMENTS AND STEP CREVICES

Arenaria balearica, Erinus alpinus, Herniaria, Nertera, Pratia, Sedum, Thymus, Xanthoxalis and Veronicas officinalis, repens and Tourneforti.

FOR BOG OR POOL MARGIN

Acorus, Asclepias pulchra, Caltha, Cassia marilandica, Cephaelanthus, Chamaedaphne, Chelone, Darlingtonia, Decodon, Dionea, Drosera, Eriocaulon, Gerardia, Gyrotheca, Hypericum densiflorum, Jussiaea, Iris prismatica, Iris pseudacorus, Iris versicolor, Lilium superbum, Lobelia, Lophiola, Ludwigia, Lythrum, Lysimachia, Mimulus ringens, certain Orchids, Orontium, Parnassia, Pontederia, Rhexia, Sagittaria, Sarracenia, Saururus, Saxifraga peltata, Scirpus, Sisyrinchium, Spirea tomentosa, Triadenum, Pieris, Azalea viscosa, Trollius, Typha, Xerophyllum, Aster nemoralis, Aster novi-belgii.

VINES FROM SEED

Vines, used with discretion, will transform the ugliest box of a house into a lovely cottage, blending with the landscape. They will drape a pillar, screen a view, or give grateful arbor or summer-house shade. With them a wire fence becomes a colour-splashed hedge; a dingy wall, the gorgeous back-drop of the garden scene. Plant them prodigally. *Actinidia*, *Akebia*, *Ampelopsis*, *Aplos*, *Bradburyana*, *Celastrus*, *Clematis*, *Dolichos*, *Hedera*, *Hydrangea*, *Ipomea*, *Lathyrus*, *Mikania*, *Pachyrrhizus*, *Passiflora*, *Rose*, *Polygonum*, *Tecoma* and *Wisteria*.

FOR SCREENS AND BACKGROUNDS

Hollyhock, *Helianthus*, *Hibiscus*, *Lavatera*, *Anoda hastata*, *Melia*, *Paulownia*, *Phytolacca*, *Piptanthus*, *Rheum*, *Telekia*, *Tithonia*, and, of course, nearly all of the shrubs, with many of the coniferous evergreens. The taller Wild Rose species are particularly recommended. Also *Onopordon*.

PLANTS WITH INTERESTING FOLIAGE

There are diversities here. Some are included for silvery or canescent effects, others for summer colorings, or because of odd and attractive crispings, undulations or slashings. Still others are here as splendid tall pillars of handsome leafiness. Then there are a very few of those that are noteworthy for autumn coloring, but no attempt has been made to have a full list of such. *Amaranthus*, *Anoda hastata*, *Artemesia*, *Atriplex*, *Euphorbia*, *Glaucium*, *Heuchera*, certain *Hypericum*, *Hieracium*, *Kale*, *Lechea*, *Ligularia*, *Perilla*, *Nyssa*, *Larix*, *Rumex flexuosa*, *Rosa rubrifolia*, *Ilex*, *Salvia argentea*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, *Senecio canus*, *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, etc.

AQUATIC PLANTS

Here are plants that root in mud, with water above; or that at least thrive best with excessive moisture. *Acorus*, *Castalia*, *Eriocaulon*, *Jussiaea*, *Nelumbium*, *Nuphar*, *Nymphaea*, *Orontium*, *Pontederia*, *Sagittaria*, and *Xyris*.

NEW FRUIT FLAVORS

Here are fruit plants, bushes and trees that may be grown from seeds. Most of them have ornamental value also. *Actinidia*, *Akebia*, *Amelanchier*, *Asimina*, *Blueberry*, *Carica*, *Cornus mas*, *Cyphomandra*, *Diospyrus*, *Elder-berry*, *Elaeagnus multiflora*, *Ficus*, *Gaultheria*, *Hovenia*, *Mahonia*, *Mespilus*, *Momordica*, *Passiflora*, *Podophyllum*, *Prunus*, *Strawberry*, *Vaccinium*, *Viburnum lentago*, *Viburnum triloba*, and *Yucca baccata*.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

This is a partial list only of my shrub seed offerings. Look for kinds with key letter "q." *Aesculus*, *Amelanchier*, *Aristotelia*, *Azalea*, *Baccharis*, *Berberis*, *Buxus*, *Calycanthus*, *Cephalanthus*, *Clethra*, *Corokia*, *Cotoneaster*, *Cydonia*, *Daphne*, *Elaeagnus*, *Elder*, *Enkianthus*, *Euonymus*, *Exochorda*, *Fendlera*, *Hamelia*, *Hymenanthera*, *Ilex*, *Kalmia*, *Kolkwitzia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Leiophyllum*, *Leptospermum*, *Lindera*, *Mahonia*, *Mespilus*, *Myrica*, *Tree Peony*, *Philadelphus*, *Physocarpus*, *Pittosporum*, *Prunus*, *Pyracantha*, *Rhamnus*, *Rhododendron*, *Rhodothamnus*, *Rock Spray*, *Roses*, *Rubus*, *Spartium*, *Spirea*, *Symplocus*, *Syringa*, *Ulex*, *Vaccinium*, *Viburnum* and *Vitex*.

DECIDUOUS TREES FROM SEED

Acer, *Ailanthus*, *Albizia*, *Betula*, *Catalpa*, *Cercis*, *Chionanthus*, *Cornus*, *Davidia*, *Diospyrus*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Gleditsia*, *Hovenia*, *Ilex*, *Koelreuteria*, *Laburnum*, *Liquidambar*, *Liriodendron*, *Magnolia*, *Malus*, *Melicytus*, *Nothopanax*, *Nothofagus*, *Nyssa*, *Oxydendrum*, *Paulownia*, *Pennantia*, *Platanus*, *Populus*, *Prunus*, *Pseudopanax*, *Ptelea*, *Rhododendron arboreum*, *Robinia*, *Sophora*, *Syringa japonica*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*. See key symbol "j."

CONIFEROUS AND OTHER EVERGREENS

Abies, *Cedrus*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Cryptomeria*, *Juniperus*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Taxus*, *Thuja*, *Tsuga*, and *Sequoia*. While strictly *Ginkgo* and *Larix* are deciduous, their affinities, nevertheless, are with this group. See "j" symbol.

FOR HEDGE PLANTING

This list is far from complete, but all named are worthy. Some are for low hedges and edgings, others for taller walls of living green. Check descriptions carefully. *Berberis*, *Buxus*, *Caragana*, *Citrus trifoliata*, *Gleditsia*, *Hibiscus*, *Ilex opaca*, *Maclura*, *Picea*, *Rhamnus*, *Robinia*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Teucrium*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*.

STRAWFLOWERS FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

Anaphalis, *Belamcanda*, *Carthamus*, *Celastris*, *Euonymus*, *Gomphrena*, *Helipterum*, *Iris Gladwyn*, *Limonium*, *Nelumbium*, *Polygonella*, *Rumex venosus*, *Scirpus* and *Scottish Heather*.

FOR RATHER DRY PLACES

Here are plants that are, to a considerable degree, tolerant of heat and drought. *Apocynum*, *Arenaria*, *Argemone*, *Cassia medsgiri*, *Cassia chamaecrista*, *Arctostaphylos*, *Cladanthus*, *Dasytoma*, *Dicentra chrysanthia*, *Dracocephalum*, *Eriogonum*, *Eriophyllum*, *Geoprumnon*, *Helianthemum*, *Heliopsis*, *Heterotheca*, *Hieracium*, *Ionactis*, *Ipomea leptophylla*, *Liatris*, *Lithospermum*, *Madea*, *Malvastrum*, *Mentzelia*, *Monarda*, *Nicandra*, *Nigella*, *Nierembergia*, *Nuttallia*, *Oenothera*, *Lavauxia*, *Hartmannia*, *Kneiffia*, *Opuntia*, *Oxalis*, *Oxytropis*, *Papaver*, *Polygonella*, *Ruellia ciliosa*, *Rumex*, *Tahoka Daisy*, *Scottish Heather*, *Senecio*, *Solidago*, *Specularia*, *Talinum*, *Tephrosia*, *Telekia*, *Teucrium*, *Tunica*, *Ulex*, *Verbascina*, *Yucca*, *Euphorbia*, *Onopordon*, *Strophostyles*.

FLOWERS OF FRAGRANCE

A few out of many; chosen for pervading volume of sweetness, or for dainty individuality of perfume. Some have scented leaves. *Achlys*, *Ambrosia*, *Azalea viscosa*, *Buddleia*, *Calycanthus*, *Castalia*, *Clethra*, *Dianthus Allwoodi*, *Clematis paniculata*, *Hebenstreitia*, *Hedychium*, *Iris graminea*, *Iris sambucina*, *Lindera*, *Lilium regale*, *Malus*, *Muscari*, *Magnolia glauca*, *Nothoscordum*, *Allium odoratum*, *Notholaspis*, *Petunia axillaris*, *Philadelphus*, *Saururus*, *Rose ruvoiginosa*, *Solidago odora*, *Syringa*, *Trailing Arbutus*, *Trifolium alpinum*, *Viburnum Carlesii*, *Viola odorata* and *Xero-phylgium*. Then in kinds offered only as bulbs, see back cover, there are *Hymenocallis*, *Cooperia*, *Chlidanthus* and *Tuberose*.

ORNAMENTALS FOR TUB CULTURE

Larger ornamentals, suitable for culture in tubs or large pots, in window or conservatory. Many of these may be set outside during the summer, and carried over winter in a light cellar. *Agapanthus*, *Agave*, *Aloe*, *Brugmansia*, *Camellia*, *Carica*, *Doryanthes*, *Echium*, *Beschorneria*, *Erythrina*, *Eucalyptus*, *Ficus*, *Canarina*, *Guava*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Hedychium*, *Nerium*, *Orange Calamondin*, *Phoenix*, *Phormium*, *Poinsettia*, *Protea* and *Punica*.

HOUSE or POT PLANTS

Allamanda, *Anigozanthus*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Azalea Kurume*, *Azalca Indica*, *Begonia*, *Campylanthus*, *Canarina*, *Clerodendron*, *Clivia*, *Conandron*, *Costus*, *Cuphea ignea*, *Cyclamen Rococo*, *Darlingtonia*, *Dionea*, *Drosera*, *Eucomis*, *Euphorbia*, *Ferns*, *Fuchsia*, *Gazania*, *Gloxinia*, *Guava*, *Humea*, *Iris gracilipes*, *Iris japonica*, *Ornamental Kale*, *Libertia*, *Nertera*, *Orchids*, *Parochetus*, *Pelargonium*, *Poinsettia*, *Rivina*, *Sarracenia*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Stapelia*, *Strelitzia*, *Streptocarpus*, and *Torenia*. See also the tender succulents, the *Cacti*, *Forcing Bulbs* and *Tub Plants*. Symbols "ht" and "ut."

SUCCULENTS TENDER ORNAMENTAL

Mesambyanthemum, *Lithops*, *Agave*, *Aloe*, *Gasteria*, *Campylanthus*, *Trichodiadema*, *Stapelia*, *Kalanchoe*, *Euphorbia*, *Cotyledon*, *Aeonium*, *Faucaria*, and *Haworthia*.

SUCCULENTS HARDY ORNAMENTAL

Lewisia, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, certain *Saxifragas*, *Gormania*, *Yucca*, *Hesperoyucca*, *Agave Parryi*, *Euphorbia*, *Manfreda* and *Talinum*.

NEW AND ODD FOOD PLANTS

All the usual vegetables of our gardens, and food crops of our fields, are simply the results of tamings of wild plants by our more adventurous ancestors. The world then, of course, was split into many local worlds, through physical limitations and tribal barriers, but with the gradual melting away of these, through social development, conquest and commerce, the food plants of one group became to a certain degree, available to all. With greater richness of food diversities, and with less constant spur of incipient famine, the search for additional food plants naturally came to lack its original impetus. This, though, did not mean that possibilities had been exhausted. It has been said that if every food plant species now under cultivation were destroyed, it would be possible to make full and adequate replacement from wild plants, or from plants cultivated by primitive races.

The following are suggested as food, relish or beverage plants, for cautious experimentation. Not all, of course, are wildlings. Some of them have long had limited or local use. *Allium tricoccum*, *Aplos*, *Acer saccharum*, *Asclepias cornuta*, *Calandrinia caulescens*, *Caltha*, *Camassia esculenta*, *Campanula rapunculus*, *Carum oreganum*, *Ceanothus americanus*, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, *Fagus*, *Geum rivale*, *Helianthus tuberosus*, *Lindera*, *Medeola*, *Montia*, *Nelumbium*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Orontium*, *Pachyrhizus*, *Ginkgo*, *Pinus cembra*, *Pinus Lambertiana*, *Phytolacca*, *Rumex patientia*, *Sagittaria*, *Salvia columbariae*, *Lotus*, *Phytolacca*, *Typha*. See also "New Fruit Flavors."

HARDY BULBS FROM SEED

The kinds listed here are reasonably winter-hardy in the open ground, most of them, indeed, fully so. A few will require protection of mulching. See descriptions. Allium, Arisema, Arum, Begonia Evansiana, Eloomeria, Brevoortia, Brodiaea, Calliprora, Callirhoe, Calochortus, Camassia, Codonopsis, Chionodoxa, Chlorogalum, Colchicum, Crocus, Eranthis, Eremurus, Eryngium, Erythronium, Fritillaria, Galanthus, Hemerocallis, Hookera, Hyacinth, Hypoxis hirsutis, Incarvillea, Ipomea leptophylla, certain Irises, Ixolirion, Lewisia brachycalyx, Lewisia rediviva, Liatris, Lilium, Belamcanda, Lycorus, Muscari, Narcissus, Nomocharis, Nothoscordum, Ornithogalum pyramidalis, Ostrowskya, Paeonia, Paradisea, Puschkinia, Ranunculus, Rhexia virginica, Roscoea, Rumex venosus, Schizostylis, Scilla, Talinum calycinum, Tritelleia, Tulipa, Verbena venosa, Wachendorffia, Zygadenus. It will be noted that in this and the other Bulb Finding Lists, no attempt has been made to confine the classifications to those species that produce what are technically bulbs, but instead everything that is commonly called a bulb has been included; indeed anything that has bulb-like characteristics, and that may be handled as a bulb.

BULBS NEEDING WINTER STORAGE

The species here are those that must be handled in same manner as Gladiolus, digging in late autumn, and carrying over winter in a cool cellar or other frost-proof storage place. Amaryllis formosissima, Alstroemeria, Antholyza, Bessera, Commelina coelestis, Cooperia, Cosmos diversifolius, Crocosmia, Cypera, Dahlia, Dierama, Eustylis, Gladiolus, Gloriosa, Hedychium, Homeria, Hyacinthus candidans, Lapeyrousie, Milla, Nemastylis, Pachyrhizus, Thomsonia, Calla, Tigridia, Salpingostylis, Sandersonia, Tritonia, Watsonia, Zephyranthes.

BULBS FOR POT CULTURE UNDER GLASS

Amaryllis, Antholyza, Aristea, Babiana, Calla, Chlorogalum, Cyrtanthus, Freesia, Gladiolus tristis, Gloriosa, Hedychium, Hesperantha, Hesperocallis, Hexaglottis, Homeria, Lapeyrousie, Hypoxis stellata, Ixia, Lachenalia, Leucocoryne, certain Lilliums, Melasphaerulea, Morea, Ornithogalum, Pancratium, Rhexia virginica, Romulea, Ruellia tuberosa, Sandersonia, Schizostylis, Scilla peruviana, Sparanthera, Sparaxis, Streptanthera, Synotia, Tritelleia, Tritonia, Vallota, Veltheimia, Eucomis, Wachendorffia, and Watsonia.

SHADE-TOLERANT PLANTS

The kinds listed have varying degrees of adaptability to shade or partial shade. See descriptions. Actea, Agrimony, Amsonia, Anemone, Anemoneella, Anemonopsis, Aruncus, Asarum, Aster, Blephilia, Caulophyllum, Chimaphila, Cimicifuga, Claytonia, Clintonia, Collinsia verna, Convallaria, Corchoropsis, Cornus canadensis, Corydalis, Dasystoma, Disporum, Eryngium, Erythronium, Eupatorium coelestinum, Eupatorium Frasieri, Ferns, Fritillaria, Geranium, Glaucidium, Hepatica, Hydrophyllum, Jeffersonia, Liatris, Lilium giganteum, Lilium philadelphicum, Linnea, Lupinus, Mahonia, Maianthemum, Meconopsis, Medeola, Mertensia, Monotropa, Morina, Mulgedium, Myosotidium, Nemophila, Oakesia, Orchids, Podophyllum, certain Polemoniums, Polygonatum, Poterium, Primula, Pyrola, Romanzofia, Roscoea, Sanguinaria, Saxifraga, Schizocodon, Shortia, Silene stellata, Smilacina, Solidago erecta, Stenanthium, Thalictrum, Thermopsis, Tiarella, Trailing Arbutus, Tricyrtis, Trillium, Uvularia, Veronica officinalis, Violets, and Xerophyllum.

FLOWERS FOR NATURALIZING

Here are kinds for naturalistic sowings, ones that will run wild, and thereafter maintain themselves against competition of other plants. Not all, of course, are suitable for the same conditions, but the key letters in each listing will tell you their needs and fitnesses. Agrostemma, Amsonia, Anemone, Antirrhinum orontium, Corydalis sempervirens, Aquilegia canadensis, Aster, Cassia, Centaurea maculosa, Chelidonium, Chrysopsis, Collinsia, Coreopsis, Cuphea petiolata, Dasystoma, Datura tatula, Dracoccephalum moldavica, Eupatorium, Ferns, Gentiana, Gerardia, Helianthus, Heliosis, Heterotheca, Hibiscus, Belamcanda, Houstonia, Hypericum, Impatiens, Ionactis, Iris prismatica, Iris pseudacorus, Iris versicolor, Linaria canadensis, Ludwigia, Lupinus, Lychnis, Malva moschata, Mimulus ringens, Nabalus, Nicandra, Oenothera, Orchids, Papaver, Petalostemon, Petunia axillaris, Podophyllum, Polanisia, Prunella, Ranunculus, Rhexia, Rudbeckia, Sanguinaria, Saponaria, Scilla, Scottish Heather, Senecio, Silene stellata, Sisyrinchium, Smilacina, Solidago, Specularia, Stokesia, Tephrosia, Triadenum, Verbascum, Veronia, Viola nigra, Viola papilionacea, Viola Rafinesquei, Viola lanceolata, Xyris and Yucca.

FLOWERS FOR CUTTING

There are so many suitable for this, that it is impossible to more than call attention to a certain few. Any species with key symbol "c" in the list, has possibilities for cutting. Allium, Anemone, Aquilegia, Ambrosia, Asperula, Asclepias, Aster, Astilbe, Bidens, Buddleia, Camassia, Campanula, Caryopteris, Catananche, Clematis, Cosmos diversifolius, Dianthus Allwoodii, Dicentra, Echinacea, Eupatorium, Funkia, Gilia, Gillenia, Gloriosa, Gypsophila, Helianthus, Euonymus, Gerardia, Dasystoma, Malva moschata, Monarda, Nierembergia, Tahoka Daisy, Pentstemon, Petalostemon, Physostegia, Wild Roses, Rubus deliciosus, Sabatia, Senecio Jacobaea, Stokesia, Xerophyllum.

FOR THE HARDY PERENNIAL BORDER

Here are named only a few outstanding kinds. For very many more most excellent border species, look for key symbol "b." Aconitum, Allium, Althea pallida, Aquilegia, Asclepias, Asphodeline, Aster, Astragalus, Baptisia, Belamcanda, Bellflower, Cytisus, Delphinium, Digitalis, Caryopteris, Campanula, Cephalaria, Chrysopsis, Echinocea, Eupatorium, Gaura, Geoprumnon, Hartmannia, Hedsarum, Helianthus orgyalis, Hemerocallis, Hibiscus, Inula, Ipomea leptophylla, Kitaibella, Koellia, Lathyrus, Liatris, Linaria pectinata, Lobelia, Lupinus, Manfreda, Meconopsis, Michauxia, Monarda, Mulgedium, Nabalus, Nuttallia, Papaver, Pentstemon, Paradisea, Physostegia, Piptanthus, Rheum, Rodgersia, Roses, Rudbeckia, Salvia, Sidalcea, Smilacina, Solidago, Spartium, Sphaeralcea, Spirea tomentosa, Stokesia, Swertia, Thalictrum, Thermopsis, Tradescantia, Tritoma, Ulex, Verbascum, Verbena, Veronia, Veronica, Yucca.

GROUND COVER AND CARPETING PLANTS

Abronia, Arctostaphylos, Asarum, Callirhoe, Chiogenes, Arenaria, Epimedium, Gaultheria, Hedera, Hernaria, Hieracium pilosella, Ipomea hederacea, Iris Gladwyn, Hypericum reptans, Maianthemum, Mitchella, Morongia, Potentilla tridentata, Pratia, Salix, Sedum, Strophostyles, Thymus, Rosa Wichurana, Veronica officinalis, Veronica repens, Veronica Tourneforti, Viola lanceolata, Viola papilionacea, Viola striata, Xanthoxalis and, naturally, the three "grass substitutes," Achillea millefolium, Anthemis nobilis and Turfing Daisy. Watch for key letter "g."

FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

This catalog lists such a vast number of species suitable for the rock garden that it will be possible to suggest here but a small fraction of the total. For others, look for key symbol "r." Acaena, Adenophora, Allium, Anemone, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Arenaria, Ascyrum, Callirhoe, Campanula, Chaenorhinum, Chrysanthemum Mawi, Chrysogonum, Codonopsis, Corydalis, Cyananthus, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dicentra, Dodecatheon, Epilobium, Erodium, Erysimum, Erythrea, Eschscholtzia tenuifolia, Fritillaria, Gentian, Geranium, Gypsophila, Helianthemum, Hesperis, Houstonia, Hypericum, Incarvillea, Ionactis, Iris, Jasione, Lathyrus, Lewisia, Leiochrysum, Liatris, certain Lilies, Linaria, Linum, Lithospermum, Malvastrum coccineum, Morongia, Myosotis, Nartera, Notothlaspi, Oenothera, Omphalodes, Onosma, Oxytropis, Paeonia Browni, Parochetus, Pentstemon, Pratia, Phlox, Phyteuma, Polemonium, Potentilla, Primula, Rhexia, Rhodothamnus, Ruellia, Sabatia, Sarothra, Saxifraga, Schizocodon, Scorzonera, Sedum, Semprevivum, Shortia, Silene, Soldanella, Spigelia, Stellaria, Alpine Strawberry, Streptanthus, Strophostyles, Symphyandra, Tahoka Daisy, Talinum, Tephrosia, Thymus, Tradescantia, Trifolium, Verbascum, Veronia, Vesicaria, Viola, Wulfenia, Zephyranthes.

Late arriving kinds are listed separately at the back of the catalog, under the heading "New Seed Treasures." Some mighty interesting things are there.

SALMAGUNDI

Salmagundi doesn't always mean pickles. Dictionary gives one meaning of it as "a medley," and that surely describes this particular Salmagundi. It is a mixture of a little, sometimes more, of about everything I list; annuals, rockery perennials, border perennials, bulb seeds, wild flowers, house plants, succulents, Cacti, Irises, Lilies, Roses, even tree, vine and shrub seeds. You are likely to find almost anything in it, and probably will. The seeds are year old, mostly. That means in this season of 1935-1936 that they are largely of the autumn harvest of 1934, whereas new crop seeds are of harvest of 1935. They won't all grow, but a whole lot of them will; and if you can't get enough out of a sowing, considering low price, and the rarity of many of the kinds, to make it worth your while, I am afraid there is not much hope for you as a gardener. No guarantee, though. Salmagundi is the answer to where old seeds go. Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sold, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.00.

NEW SEED TREASURES

The listings below supplement those in the General Seed Offer. They are kinds that came in from distant botanical collectors after the main part of the catalog had been made up; or in some instances they are species of my own saving that appeared to be insufficient when the rough stocks on the drying racks were checked over, but that actually cleaned up in large enough supply to offer. There are some mighty fine things here.

AETHIONEMA ARMENUM—erith(2)4. Crowded, blue-silvered leaves, with dome-like clusters of exquisite pale pink blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS MOOREANUS — ebfmk (htw)18. Dwarf and compact species but with clustered flowers as large as the largest of African Lilies, and of a deep rich blue. Almost winter-hardy, standing in the open with some winter protection, surprisingly far north. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM BICEPTRUM—ersth(2). Attractive blossom-heads of rosy pink. Tolerates light shade. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM HAEMTOCHITON—White flowers, and grows on clay soil. No other data. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM MARGARETACEUM — erh. Heads of pretty pearl-white flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM PENINSULARE—erh(2)10. Blossoms of clear, deep pink, exquisitely beautiful. A highly desirable species, but seeds shyly. Pkt. 25c.

ANARRHINUM CRASSIFOLIUM—*erbcx(2-3)20. Tall sprays of myriad baby snapdragons, true blue. Decidedly effective; fully hardy. Flat ground-rosettes of serrate, darkest green leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ANCHUSA AFFINIS—*ebk(8)40. A stately beauty. Many long racemes unroll, each set with little blossoms of indigo vividness, center-starred, though, with white. Grows high on alpine slopes. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA — rcbh(2-3)20. Most attractive clustered flowers, snowy white, or sometimes with faintest suffusions of lilac or lemon. Finely cut leaves. A delight. Pkt. 20c.

APHYLLANTHES MONSPELIENSIS—bfh(2)16. Waving, leafless tangles of gray rush-like stems, that bear beautiful blossom-stars of delicate porcelain-blue. Makes wide mats in time. A bulb-like cousin of the Lily. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA ALPINA HYBRIDS—erbh(3)30. The variant, and interestingly beautiful children of Aquilegias alpina and vulgaris. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA PAUCIFLORA—rmh(2). Most attractive red and yellow blossoms. This rare species loiters along high mountain streams. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA SUAVEOLENS—ercbh. Large creamy flowers, stained darkly in reverse. Richly perfumed. Foliage finely cut. Rare Himalayan species. Pkt. 20c.

***ARGEMONE NEW DOUBLE HYBRIDS** — eodk(8)36. Great silken blossoms in white, cream, soft yellow and shades of rose, above blue-toned, holly-spined foliage. A good percentage of the blossoms will be fully double, others pleasingly semi-double, or single. Pkt. 20c.

ARNICA NEVADIENSIS—No data, but mostly the Arnicae are showy hardy composites, with blossoms of golden orange. Pkt. 15c.

BLANDFORDIA MARGINATA—utw. Christmas Bells. Easily handled bulb-like plants for pot culture, with open clusters of serrated bells on 18-inch stems. The flowers are the most velvety of rich reds, but broadly yellow-margined at the mouth of the bell, and carried on a crimson stalk. From Tasmania. Good. Pkt. 20c.

***CALLISTEPHUS MARECHAL JOFFRE** — eok(4-5)20. Single flowering, or anemone-centered, China Aster of brilliant crimson. Very good. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA MACRANTHA—ebnstx(3)40. Great spikes of bloom; widely flaring, satiny purple bells of largest size. Likely a showier variant of C. latifolia. Pkt. 25c.

CAMPANULA OLYMPICA — eotbx(3)25. Branching plants, hung with loose showers of big violet stars. Pkt. 15c.

CAREX SPP.—nmh. Various ornamental sedges for pool borders, or the bog garden. Pkt. 10c.

***CENTAUREA CROCODYLIUM** — eocbx(3)36. White-tasseled flowers with radiating pink rays. Good. Pkt. 15c.

CODONOPSIS CLEMATIDEA—*urx(utw)(8)6. Delightful tuberous-rooted trailer, with drooping white bells, veined with brightest peacock blue. Within, the bells are zoned with purple and blue, above a basal blotch of black and buff. Needs mulching in winter, or roots may be stored in sand in cellar. Also makes good pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

***COSMOS ORANGE FLARE**—eock. Big flowers of richest golden orange. Blooms for a long time. Pkt. 15c.

COTYLEDON ORBICULATA—htw. Fat, juicy leaves, silver-dusted. Panicles of showy, variably red, flowers. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS CHEDDAR HYBRIDS—erx(2-4). Variable, but very lovely hybrids of the Cheddar Pink (D. caesius), and the Clove Pink (D. plumarius). It will give delight in unexpected changes of color and form. Mostly fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES BRILLIANT—erx(2)10. In this selection the color is intensified to the most brilliant of carmines. Pkt. 15c.

DODECATHEON ALPINUM—rmh(2)10. Dainty Shooting Star of mountain meadows. Blossoms of purple, yellow-banded. Pkt. 20c.

EPILOBIUM ADNATUM—*ernx(3)10. Fine-leaved, bushy plants, set with vast numbers of tiniest pink flowers. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM LUTEUM—ebh(3)24. Here the flowers are a true lemon yellow, most attractive. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM MACROPUS—rx. Big blossoms of rich purple. Rather of a creeper. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM OBCORDATUM — rmh(3)12. Sprawling mounds of greenery, with big clustered flowers of satiny rose-pink, yellow stamened. Pkt. 20c.

ERIGERON SPECIOSUS—rcbh(2-4)20. Enormous gold-centered daisies, the petal rays narrow, long, and of exceeding number, brilliant purple. This is a most handsome species. Pkt. 15c.

***ERIOGONUM VIMINEUM** — eordk(3)6. Pretty little annual, with spikes of rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRREA CENTAURIUM — rhn(3)12. English wild flower, an easier cousin of Gentian, with pretty blossoms of rose pink. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA DECUMBENS—ry(3)10. Clustered flowers of deep blue on many spreading stems. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA LAGODECHIANA — rmaty(3)9. A very lovely form, likely simply a dwarfer variety of G. septempida. Skyblue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA TIBETICA—ry(4)18. Blossoms of creamy yellow, with lilac tintings. Farrer didn't like it, but maybe you will. It is, at least, interesting. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA VERNA—rh(1)8. Spring Gentian, giving up-facing blossoms like wide-petaled azure stars, in mid-spring. Variable, but always lovely. Pkt. 25c.

***GYMNOSTERIS MINISCULA**—odk5. Dainty little Gilia-cousin, with many pink stars above feathery foliage. Pkt. 20c.

HEMEROCALLIS CALYPSO SEEDLINGS—ecbh(2)36. Variable, but usually lemon yellow flaring blossoms of largest size, petals twisted and reflexed. Pkt. 20c.

HEUCHERA BRACTEATA—rbh(3)20. Handsome foliage, bright rose in autumn. Spikes of white flower bells, with faint suffusion of palest green. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM PATULUM FORRESTI—qx(4)36. Large flowers of deep yellow, sometimes with blue-gray shading below. Evergreen. Pkt. 15c.

INULA HELENIUM — ebnh(3)45. Brilliantly golden daisies of largest size, the petal-rays excessively many, long and slender. Roots medicinal. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON—cby(2)28. Fine velvety purple Iris of large size. This, and Iris Fulvalla are both hybrids of Iris fulva and I. foliosa. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FULVALLA—cby(2)28. Richest purple. However seedlings, both of this and of Iris Dorothea K. Williamson, are apt to show surprising variations, even into tawny and buff shades. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS TENAX SPECIAL SELECTIONS — erch(2)16. Special selections for color variation, taken from wild plants in all parts of the Iris tenax range. Pure white, through pale pink and mauve, to dark, velvety purples, some veined with violet, others with white. Then there are exquisite pink and buff combinations. The ordinary Iris tenax, fine as it is, cannot compare with this. Pkt. 25c.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA — rnsy(1)16. Twin Leaf. Big starry white blossoms. Handsome foliage. Pkt. 15c.
LEPTODACTYLON CALIFORNICA — rdfx(2)25. A half-shrub, smothered with satiny blossoms of deep rose-pink, sweetly fragrant. Full sun and some winter protection. Pkt. 20c.

LEPTOSPERMUM NICHOLLI — q 8 ft. New Zealand shrub with showy crimson flowers. Blooms freely in poor soil. Pkt. 15c.

LESCHENAULTIA BILOBA — bfy(htw)24. Rare perennial from western Australia, with most handsome blue flowers. Pkt. 25c.

LESPEDEZIA REPENS — erx(4)7. Pretty open trailer for rockery or bank. Purple blossoms. Resists drought. Give full sun. Pkt. 15c.

LILIUM HUMBOLDTI MAGNIFICUM — cy(3)60. Splendid showy Lily, with orange blossoms spotted with purple, each spot being distinctly ringed with crimson. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM HYBRIDIUM SULPHUR-GALE — cbh(2)50. Hybrids of Lilliums regale and sulphureum. Many attractive variations here, mostly with deeper tinting within and without than regale, and with longer and less flaring trumpets. Pkt. 15c.

MECONOPSIS HORRIDULA — rh(2)8. Big blue blossoms sway in half-nodding form on 8-inch stems. Many petalled. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

MIRABILIS CALIFORNICA — erx(2)15. A hardy perennial Four o'Clock with flowers that vary from pale pink to glowing rose. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA GUTTATUS — htw. An excellent hybrid African Iris, M. iridioides and M. bicolor the parents. Variable. Recommended for pot culture. Pkt. 20c.

NOTHOFAGUS MENZIESI — jy 50 ft. Silver Beech. A handsome and rather hardy New Zealand tree. Pkt. 15c.

NOTHOPanax ARBOREUM — jy 15 ft. Splendid small tree from New Zealand. Ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

OENOTHERA ACAULIS — erdh(2)8. Blossoms to four inches across with silken diaphanous petals, pure white at first, then pink tinged. From hills of Chile. Pkt. 20c.

ONOPORDON ACANTHUM — eotbx(3-4)72. Scottish or Silver Thistle. Boldly handsome plant, with much cut, down-silvered spiny foliage and big heads of purple flowers. Plant against dark shrubbery. Pkt. 15c.

ONOPORDON SALTERI — eotbndx(3)60. Biennial, but as handsome first season as the second. Cotton covered stems and strikingly spectacular gray-green "acanthus" foliage. Then next summer, showy blossoms of softest lilac-purple. Pkt. 10c.

PAPAVER CAUCASICUM — eot(2-3)25. Flowers that deepen to brilliant scarlet from a yellow base. Showy. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 15c.

PAPAVER SPICATUM — erbx(8)25. Very like Papaver Heldreichi, save in placement of flowers. Orange. Pkt. 15c.

PENTSTEMON GRACILENTUS — rhb(2-3)12. Loosely clustered flowers of richest violet. Rare. Pkt. 15c.

PHACELIA BIPINNATIFIDA — enbh(2)24. Bold blue-violet for mass effects. It self-sows. Pkt. 10c.

POPULUS MAXIMOWICZII — jh 100 ft. Giant Manchurian Poplar. Massive, handsome, hardy. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA CHUNGENSIS — ry(2)20. Fragrant yellow flowers in clustered whorls and a terminal umbel. There is, sometimes, a touch of pink. Pkt. 20c.

PSEUDOPanax CRASSIFOLIUM — jy 20 ft. Curious New Zealand tree with leaves like three-foot swords. Pkt. 15c.

PSOROLEA ONOBRYCHIS — bh(2)40. Short spikes of attractive pea-like purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA POMIFERA — qy 6 ft. Handsome rose with showy pink flowers in June and July, followed by very large red fruits, most ornamental. In Germany, delicious preserves are said to be made from them. Pkt. 15c.

SAPONARIA LUTEA — er(2-3)6. Low mounds of pale green, with little crowded clusters above, star-filled with softest yellow. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

SCABIOSA SILENIFOLIA — rh(3)12. Little tufted rosettes, with inch-wide flowers of deepest violet above. Blooms more or less all summer, and often in fall as well. A real rock garden Scabiosa. Pkt. 15c.

SCHIZOSTYLIS COCCINEA MRS. HEGARTY — ecblk(htw)(6)30. Flowers of clear deep pink, carried in long spikes. Almost hardy, but safest as pot plant in north. A non-bulbous irid. Pkt. 25c.

SIDALCEA NEOMEXICANA — erbx(3)36. Slender stems, set scatteringly with blossoms of daintiest satiny pink. A graceful plant. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE FRUTICULOSA — rh(2)10. Fairly large flowers, white or tinted, with cleft petals. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE FRIVALDSKYANA — No data. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE LEPTOCLADA — No data. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE MONTANA — rh(2). Rare species of high mountain meadows. Petal four-cleft, varying from white, through blush and pink, to rose. Pretty. Pkt. 25c.

SILENE VERECUNDA — No data. Pkt. 15c.

SOLIDAGO CORYMBOSA — rmh(4)12. Dwarf alpine Golden Rod. A pretty streamside species of high mountains. Bright yellow corymbs. Pkt. 20c.

SPIRANTHES STRICTUM — rnmy(5)25. Lady Tresses. Pretty hardy Orchid. Spiral racemes of white flowers. See Orchid culture note, page 30. Pkt. 15c.

**STROPHOSTYLES HELVEOLA* — eogdk(3)8. Annual vine-like trailer for ground cover in dry sunny places. Good to drape a bank. Purple flowers. Pkt. 10c.

TALINUM PATENS — ehtw. There are few more satisfactory pot plants than this. The foliage is thick, glossy and succulent; with many panicles of pretty carmine blossoms above. It tends to be everblooming, and although a tender perennial, it can be handled as a garden annual if one wishes, for it blooms quickly from spring-sown seed. Pkt. 25c.

VITEX NEGUNDO INCISA — qh 12 ft. Graceful shrub, with deeply cut leaves, and loose terminal spray-clusters of pretty lilac. Hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c.

The Lexington Botanic Garden publishes a series of leaflets each year, giving interesting and informal reports on hundreds of species of annual and perennial plants that they have under test; the viewpoint being that of the horticulturist rather than the botanist. The information is always definite and specific, pithy and concise. I have found the leaflets helpful, and I recommend them to all who want to extend their knowledge of the materials of gardening. The leaflets are four-page folders, and each number takes up plants for some special purpose, or that fall into some given classification. Twelve of the leaflet folders are mailed each year, and the subscription price, payable in advance, is Two Dollars for the set. Send the order directly to Lexington Botanic Garden, Inc., Stephen F. Hamblin, director, Lexington, Mass., not to me.

BOOKS OF STANDARD REFERENCE

ROCK GARDEN AND ALPINE PLANTS — Correvon. Tells how to build and maintain rock garden, moraine and wall garden. Describes briefly, with cultural notes, a vast number of rare plants. A standard reference. Illustrated. 542 pages. \$3.00.

AMERICAN ALPINES IN THE GARDEN — McCully. Hundreds of rare flowers from mountains and lowlands of our own west, are here most interestingly described. Tells how to handle them in rock garden. \$2.50.

GARDEN POOLS: LARGE AND SMALL. Ramsey and Lawrence. Nothing adds so much to the garden as a bit of a pool, even though it be of the tiniest. This new book will help you to plan the pool, large or small, that best fits your garden. It will tell you how to design it, and how to make and care for the plantings about it. 122 pages. 41 illustrations. \$2.50.

HORTUS — This is a concise dictionary of gardening, giving brief descriptions, with to-the-point notes on cultural requirements and uses, on over 5,000 different plants of garden interest. Both common and botanical names. Any real gardener needs it. 652 pages. \$5.00.

CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE — Bailey. The universally accepted authority on horticulture. Intensely interesting. Three volumes, 3,637 pages. Four thousand illustrations of which 96 are full page, and 24 are color plates. Gives full descriptions and cultural data on thousands of plants. Also general articles. \$15.00.

WESTERN AMERICAN ALPINES — Gabrielson. Until one has this book, he can scarce realize the wealth of alpine beauty available as garden material from our western mountains. One will want to try them all when they read the alluring descriptions. The beginner will be delighted by the new vistas that it opens, the more advanced gardener will need it for constant reference. 260 pages. 124 illustrations. \$3.50.

Book prices are postpaid. For obvious reasons, return of books cannot be permitted.

BULB FLOWERS

For Spring Planting

PLEASE NOTE—Bulbs are not post-paid. If wanted by mail, add 5% east of Pittsburgh and north of Potomac, 10% beyond to the Mississippi, and 15% for destinations further west, to cover packing and postage. If no such allowance is made, I shall understand that shipment by collect express is desired. I guarantee safe arrival and freedom from freezing in transit, when shipping date is left to my option.

ACIDANTHERA BICOLOR—Pretty Ethiopian rarity, easy if handled like Gladiolus. Graceful cream-colored blossoms, blotted chocolate. Two feet. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA—Garden Amaryllis. Large and fantastic flowers of rich crimson, with golden glints. Blooms splendidly in the garden, or may be forced. Excellent for cutting. As easy to grow as Gladiolus, and may be handled same way. 3 for 40c; 8 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.75.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI—A particularly easy and sure Amaryllis for pot culture, with clustered flowers of rosy red, but each petal widely striped with white. Also will bloom in garden. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

BESSERA ELEGANS—Coral Drop. Big open clusters of coral blossoms, striped white. Long in bloom. 30 inches. Easy. Gladiolus culture. Rare. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

CALLA ALBO-MACULATA—A satisfactory garden Calla Lily, with arrow-shaped leaves, white-spotted, and flower-spathe of richest cream, velvety crimson-purple deep in throat. Each 30c; 3 for 75c; 6 for \$1.35.

CALLA ELLIOTTIANA—The great Golden Calla Lily. Will bloom freely in garden, and tubers may be dug in fall and stored in cellar over winter. Most striking. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

CHLIDANTHUS FRAGRANS—Gold Flower. A miniature garden Amaryllis. Rich yellow trumpets, sweetly perfumed. Size B, 3 for 25c; 8 for 50c; 18 for \$1.00.

CINNAMON VINE—Quick-growing and handsome glossy-leaved vine. Roots fully winter hardy, and permanent. Particularly effective on fence or trellis. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c.

COOPERIA PEDUNCULATA—Evening Star. Richly perfumed white flowers, pink tinged, all summer. Long stems. Lovely. Gladiolus culture. 3 for 40c.

CRINUM LONGIFOLIUM—A beautiful and interesting flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family, with wide, arching, ribbon-like leaves two to three feet long, giving an exotic and tropical effect. In early summer robust flower-stalks appear, each crowned with a cluster of thick waxy trumpets, white or palest blush, shading to deep rosy pink. Lasts a long time in blossom, and sometimes flowers again in autumn. Seems to be fully winter-hardy at Philadelphia and New York, if mulched with litter, but to be on the side of safety, better plant deeply in a not overly exposed location. In colder areas planting in cold frame might be good insurance, or the bulbs may be dug in late autumn, and given Dahlia storage in cellar over winter. Since the bulbs are rather heavy, I am offering only size "B" to keep down shipping weight. Many of these should flower first season, all the second. Each 50c; 3 for \$1.25.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCILDIANA—Glory Lily. Big blossoms of gorgeous ruby, gold-margined. For full description, see listing under General Seed Offer. Good tubers. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—Giant Summer Hyacinth. Stately four-foot spikes of creamy bells. 3 for 25c; 10 for 75c.

HYMENOCALLIS SPECIES—White chalice-flowers, ragged edged and fragrant. Excellent for cutting or garden decoration. Likely more than one species here, but very similar, and all good. Gladiolus culture. 3 for 35c; 9 for \$1.00.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Everyone knows this lovely perfumed flower with its drooping bells of dainty waxy whiteness. It is hardy, increases rapidly when once it feels at home, and really prefers those shady corners (if the soil be not dry and baked) where it is hard to get other things to grow. Try it on the north side of the house, or colonize it where shrubbery arches. Sturdy individual pips, field grown, 10 for 40c; 30 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.65.

LILY OF THE VALLEY PINK BELLS—In this truly rare variety, the blossoms are suffused with pink. Good pips, 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00.

MILLA BIFLORA—The scarce White Star Lily of Mexico. A very fine thing. See description in General Seed Offer. 75c each, 3 for \$2.25.

MONARCH OF THE EAST—*Sauromatum guttatum*. Unusual Arum Lily, with marbled stems and most ornamental foliage. Grow in garden, but store in cellar in winter. Throws its great rose-tinted, purple-streaked flower-spathe from the dry tubers in early spring, before planting time. Of rare interest. Size B, 60c; 2 for \$1.00.

MONTBRETIA BLEND—It will give border clumps of flaming gorgeous coloring in continuous and profuse showing from mid-summer to latest autumn. Nothing brighter. This mixture has varied shades of yellow, salmon, orange and scarlet. Do not let bulbs dry out before planting. They can be put in as early as the ground can be worked. Almost hardy, but safest way is to dig bulbs in fall, and store over winter, packed in sand or soil, in the cellar. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c; 25 for \$1.50.

OXALIS BLEND—Everblooming and bright. Deep pink, old rose, white and violet in mixture. Richly ornamental foliage. In flower for months. For edgings, beds, rockeries or the border. Gladiolus culture. Highly recommended. 10 for 25c; 25 for 50c; 55 for \$1.00.

TIGRIDIA BLEND—The lovely and varied Shell Flower. See description in General Seed Offer. Good bulbs. 3 for 25c; 9 for 50c; 15 for \$1.00.

TÜBEROSE EARLY MEXICAN—Flowers that seem carved from white wax. Orange blossom perfume. Fine for border or cutting. 10 for 40c; 22 for 75c.

TÜBEROSE SPECIAL STRAIN—Grows taller than Mexican Tuberose, and possibly flowers longer. Blossoms, though, are much the same, but foliage, every leaf, is margined with a sharply defined band of creamy white. The plants are most decorative in border or garden. A splendid strain. 3 for 25c; 10 for 70c; 25 for \$1.50.

VARIEGATED BULB GRASS—A pretty ornamental grass with striped and variegated leaves. Excellent for edgings, or for border clumps. Botanically it is *Arrhenatherum elatius tuberosum variegatum*, but don't let this linear name keep the very real beauty of the plant from you. Just call it Variegated Bulb Grass, as I do. Hardy. 18 inches. Grows from Crocus-like tubers. 8 for 25c; 25 for 65c; 45 for \$1.00.

ZEPHYRANTHES AJAX—Primrose Lily. Creamy yellow blossoms, blush-tinted, in uttermost profusion for many months. 3 for 25c; 8 for 50c; 18 for \$1.00.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA—Crocus Lily. Large blossoms of purest snowy white, from August on. Rich green foliage. Edgings or rockeries. 4 for 25c; 10 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00.

ZEPHYRANTHES CARINATA—Pink Fairy Lily. Exquisite clear pink flowers, three inches across, all summer long. For garden growing, or window box. 3 for 25c; 7 for 50c; 16 for \$1.00.

ZEPHYRANTHES CITRINA—Citron Lily. Here the profuse blossoms are rich citron yellow, bronze shaded in reverse. Rare. 10c each; 6 for 50c; 15 for \$1.00.

FAIRY LILY COLLECTION

Three bulbs each of Zephyranthes Ajax and carinata, four of Chlidanthus fragrans, six of Zephyranthes candida, one of Zephyranthes citrina and one of Cooperia pedunculata, 18 bulbs in all, separate labeling, value at regular rates \$1.45, for only ONE DOLLAR in the collection. No changes can be made, and postage should be added as above. All the bulbs in this offer are relatives of Amaryllis, that will do wonderfully in the garden. In late autumn, dig and store like Gladiolus.

AVALON BULB SPECIAL

Five bulbs of Hyacinthus candidans, eight of Amaryllis formosissima, eight of Mexican Tuberose, 25 Oxalis Blend, and three Hymenocallis. Forty-nine fine flowering bulbs for the garden, \$2.55 value separately, for only TWO DOLLARS in the collection. No changes made in this list. Add postage according to note above. All these bulbs need precisely same handling as Gladiolus.

WEATHERPROOF PLANT LABEL—I have found this label satisfactory. It is a green composition label, easily marked with a steel stylus, this cutting through the green coating to the white base. 100 labels, 3 x ½ inches, with copper wires for attaching, stylus included, for \$2.50.